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No. 22,279 號玖拾柒百式仟式萬式第 日叁拾月壹拾年巳己 HONG KONG. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1929. 伍拜禮 日叁拾月式拾年九廿百九仟壹英 Price: $3 Per Month

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 6TH, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 14 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.
Kowloon. Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.08	9.15	10.00	12.10	1.15	2.25	2.50	4.30	5.40	7.36
Yaumati. Dep.	6.49	—	—	—	9.25	10.08	12.18	1.23	—	—	4.38	5.48	7.44
Shatin ... Dep	7.01	—	—	—	9.38	10.20	12.30	1.35	—	—	4.50	6.00	7.56
Taipo ... Dep	7.15	—	—	—	9 53	10.33	12.43	1.48	—	—	5.04	6.13	8.09
Taipo Market. Dep.	7.20	—	—	—	9.58	10.37	12.47	1.52	—	—	5.08	6.17	8.13
Fanling .. Dep.	7.30	—	—	—	10.10	10.47	12.57	2.02	—	—	5.18	6.27	8.23
Sheung-shui ... Dep.	7.35	—	9.07	9.45	10.15	10.52	1.02	2.07	—	3.29	5.23	6.32	8.27
Shum-chun ... Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	9.51	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.10	3.34	5.29	6.38	8.33
Canton ... Arr.	—	12.05	—	—	5.48	—	—	—	6.20	—	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 15 A.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.
Canton ... Dep.	—	—	—	* —	8:10	—	—	—	—	* —	3.25	* —
Shumchun ... Dep.	7.17	8.03	10.34	11.05	11.37	11.47	2.46	4.39	5.47	6.18	6.42	6.52
Sheungshui .. Dep.	7.25	8.11	10.42	—	—	11.55	2.54	4.48	5.54	6.25	—	6.59
Fanling ... Dep.	7.30	8.15	10.47	—	—	12.00	3.00	4.50	5.58	—	—	—
TaipoMarket. Dep.	7.40	8.26	10.57	—	—	12.11	3.11	5.00	6.08	—	—	—
Taipo ... Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	—	12.16	3.18	5.04	6.13	—	—	—
Shatin ... Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	—	12.30	3.32	5.17	6.26	—	—	—
Yaumati ... Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.26	—	—	12.42	3.44	5.29	6.38	—	—	—
Kowloon ... Arr.	8.17	9.03	11.32	11.45	12.07	12.48	3 50	5.35	6.44	7.00	7.22	7.34

*=For First Class Passengers Only. Will Stop at Any Station on Request.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hong Kong, from The American Express Company, Hong Kong, or from The China Travel Service, 6, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

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4.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Sundays Excepted) do.	2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI (Sundays Excepted)

EXCURSION TO MACAO:—

On SUNDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

Hong Kong To Macao:	Macao To Hong Kong:
9.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"	2.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
— — —	4.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Commencing from MONDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1929, and until Further Notice this Service will be maintained as follows:—

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THE FATHER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION.

BRILLIANT COMMANDER OF HARD-BOILED WARRIORS.

"ALCOHOL IS DEATH: WE BRAVE DEATH."

MONK WHO WEARIED OF THE CLOISTER.

[By RALPH HEINZEN, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

Sidi-bel-Abbes.—"The greatest blessing on earth is that we do not have more American and English volunteers in the Legion," was the very frank and startling declaration of Colonel Rollet, kind-eyed little commander of the French Foreign Legion who presides over the scores of desert outposts through which the famous regiment is scattered.

"They make the worst soldiers of them all in what you call peace times. They do not lend themselves to army discipline, although I am the first to admit that in battle they are magnificent."

Adored By His Men.

Little more than five feet tall, about fifty years old, with pointed gray beard, Colonel Rollet looks more like a wizened little professor of mathematics than brilliant commander of a fighting legion of hard-boiled warriors.

He was born and bred in the Legion. He could have had his transfer to more comfortable posts back in metropolitan France, but he has always refused. He lives for his Legion, so he wants to live with it. His men, ordinarily bereft of sentiment, adore him. In the field, while maintaining a dignity which his position demands, he shares their meagre fare and their discomfort.

"Please let the world know that the Legion is not a penitentiary regiment," he begged me.

"You know now, for you have seen the Legion here and in the field. They are fine soldiers and nothing more. No one expects to find sentiment in the Legion, but one expects and does find extreme bravery, honour, respect for your fellows and courage.

"Beau Geste" Piffle.

"The American film 'Beau Geste' was piffle. It was very harmful and I can understand that the opinion of the world towards the Legion was poisoned. But I insist that the Legion has never been like the film. We are hard but not cruel; we never strike anyone but the enemy.

"We have an open house to any courageous man who cares to come, but it is not true that we invite criminals who seek only to repay justice for their crimes. If a criminal gets into the Legion and fits our standards, we do not betray him, but the Legion must not be measured by such a few."

Colonel Rollet admits but does not care to speak of it, that alcohol is the Legion's worst enemy. Even in the desert outposts where there is nothing between the Legion and its enemy but blue sky and sand, the men find somehow their alcohol.

There is a phrase often spoken here in Africa where the Legion abounds. "Alcohol is death; the Legionnaire braves Death." It is a sort of Legion slogan, but it expresses well the spirit with which the Legionnaire faces his bottle.

Deserters.

"We do not waste any time trying to reform our men, we see only that they learn their trade of fighting," Colonel Rollet said. "They have a hard life, but they like it. We have some desertion, but there are deserters from every army.

"Sometimes we learn that a recruit who gave his age as 21 is really a minor. If he is under 18, his parent can claim his release through the Ministry of War. But we waste no sympathy on a deserter, whether he be American or other, and unfortunately Americans and British seem to have a failing for desertion when they are fed up with the routine of army life in an outpost far from the fleshpots of civilisation."

The force of the Legion is really in its officers. One of its most spectacular is red-haired Freydenberg, firebrand general, who, in his way is not unlike ex-General Mitchell, chief of air service in the U.S. army.

Freydenburg was a cloistered monk for 20 years, until he doubted his vows, wearied of the monastery and joined the Legion. Against Abd-el-Krim he displayed such rare tactical skill and personal bravery that he won his gold leaves as a general.

No Whip-Cracks.

It is by acts of personal bravery, rather by domination, that its officers rule the Legion. Recruits remain at Sidi-bel Abbes for five months, trained in every phase of desert and guerilla fighting. Never once is a whip cracked, but all the time they are impressed with the necessity of doing exactly as the commanding officer, or non-com says.

It is that blind obedience to orders which makes the strength of the Legion. A detachment going into action knows before hand the sequence of leaders in case any fall. When a captain falls, the lieutenant to succeed him is known to all. If he falls it passes on to a sergeant, then to a corporal and so on down to the last private left to man a gun.

The Legion to-day consists of four regiments of infantry, three of them in Morocco at Fez, Marrakech and Meknes; one regiment of cavalry, and three battalions of foot infantry in Tonkin, and a camel-mounted company of cavalry in Syria.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(December 13.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting Melena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Lecture: "God, pain and immortality" by Canon Streeter, Cathedral Hall, 5.15 p.m.

Meeting for Students, Conducted by Canon Streeter, St. John's Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel and Hong Kong Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "White Shadows of the South Seas."

World Theatre: "The Gate Crasher."

Star Theatre: "The Sin Sister."

Saturday.
(December 14.)

Ember Day.

Bazaar, Diocesan Girls' School, 3 p.m.

Cricket:—League, Division I.: H.K.C.C. *v.* University, Navy *v.* C.R.C., C.C.C. *v.* Army. Div. II.: I.R.C. *v.* K.C.C., R.A.S.C. *v.* C.C.C. Friendlies Division I.: K.C.C. *v.* [illegible] Division II.: R.E. & S. *v.* R.A., Police *v.* C.S.C.C., University *v.* H.K.C.C.

Football:—Lai Wah Cup Final: Army *v.* Civilians. Junior Division, K.O.S.B. *v.* Eastern; South China "A" *v.* Chinese "B"; Ewo *v.* R.A.M.C.; University *v.* South China "B"; Recreio *v.* Club; Chinese "A" *v.* Navy; St. Joseph's *v.* Kowloon.

R.E.'s Whist drive Wellington Barracks, 8.30 p.m.

Philharmonic Society presents "The Geisha," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "White Shadows of the South Seas."

World Theatre: "The Gate Crasher."

Star Theatre: "The Sin Sister."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Carnival Dance: Peninsula Hotel at 8.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 7.54 a.m. and 7.19 p.m.; Low: 1.58 a.m. and 1.11 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Negapatam, letters only (Hong Kong); Outward: Europe *vid* Marseilles (Hakone Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.
(December 15.)

Third Sunday in Advent.

Golf: Semi-finals of Championship.

Queen's Theatre: "Through Different Eyes."

Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 8.57 a.m. and 7.59 p.m.; Low 2.46 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

Monday.
(December 16.)

H.K. Benevolent Society Bridge and Mahjong Drive Helena May Institute.

Opening Ceremony Ricci Hall, 4 p.m.

Wah Yan College, Tenth Anniversary Dinner, 7.30 p.m.

Philharmonic Society presents "The Geisha" Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Through Different Eyes."

Tea Dances: Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.

Dinner Dances: Hong Kong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High, 9.59 a.m. and 8.41 p.m.; Low, 3.32 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

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[A.F.B.]

Christmas Gifts.

SHALL IT BE SOMETHING PRACTICAL, A LUXURY, OR A MERE FRIVOLITY?

Why not a **"Daisy de luxe Bag"** which is as useful as it is attractive, or an **Exquiste Evening Flower?**

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

PAMELA

"Sweets to the Sweet"

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Delightful Modern Enameled Work, Candle-Sticks, Powder Bowls and Boxes.

Dress Jewellery, Buckles, and Exquisite Flowers.

Pocket Combs, Mirrors, and Novelties of all sorts.

Smart Handbags for Days and Evening Use.

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DECEMBER SALE!

SOME MORE WONDERFUL BARGAINS

JUMPER SUITS, HATS, EVENING AND AFTERNOON GOWNS, FLOWERS AND BAGS.

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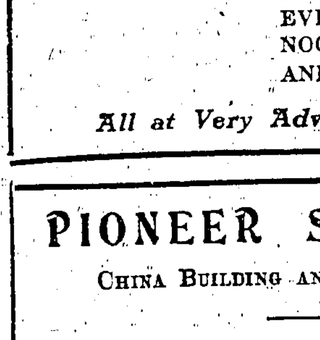
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WOMAN'S PAGE.

YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

ONLY TEN DAYS MORE. SOME SUGGESTIONS WHICH MAY HELP.

You have only ten days left in which to do your Christmas shopping. The stores are full of delightful things for man, woman, and child, and it is hard to decide which are the most attractive and suitable. Here are some suggestions, on these two pages which may help you to make up your mind.

LOVELY AND USEFUL.

Every shop has suggestions to offer on the problem of Christmas presents, and the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop some particularly good ones.

A Hat. All readers of this page know the Dolly Vardon Hats, and I need not do more than tell you there is a perfectly delightful collection in the shelves at the moment. Next week a shipment of millinery in light shades is expected, and a day or two later, a consignment of black hats. Hat styles have never



been so charming as they are this winter, or, I think, so universally becoming, and a present which took that form would be very welcome to your big daughter or woman friend. You might persuade your husband to accompany you and choose and buy a hat for you for your own Christmas gift.

A Bag. Not just a *sac à main*, but a Daisy de Luxe bag, which will accompany you on your travels and prove a faithful and invaluable friend. Or you may like one in the smaller size which is useful for all daily occasions and especially useful for shopping expeditions. Daisy luggage is so smart that it is a positive pleasure to carry it, and it is light too, besides being dust and rain proof.

A Flower. The Dolly Vardon Hat Shop has the most delightful flowers and posies each put up separately in a decorative little box especially designed for Christmas gifts. By no means a costly present this, but one which will receive a warm welcome.

AT THE PIONEER.

There are all sorts of lovely gift suggestions at the Pioneer Silk Store. Silks just, of course, a dress length in either plain or figured material. I saw yesterday a new consignment of plain colour crêpe de chines. There is a wonderful range of greens and the browns, perhaps the most fashionable colour of all this season, run from the palest beiges, through tans, cocoa, and nigger shades, to the lovely rich wine shades which are being used more and more by French designers for evening gowns.

Another material which has just been "rediscovered" in Paris is chiffon brocade velvet. We know it well and have perhaps come to consider it a trifle old fashioned, but the latest news from the French capital is that it is the newest of all evening fabrics! The Pioneer have just obtained a big consignment in the latest Paris shades.

Then here is an excellent idea. The Pioneer has just received some little jackets or cardigans well cut with two pockets, made of Canton crepe or *crêpe de chine* printed in a variety of attractive designs and colourings. They would be admirable to slip on in the evening or afternoon indoors over a rather thin frock, and some very pretty ensembles might be thought out in which one of these coats would play the good friend by giving an old dress a new lease of life, for cravates, waistcoats and coat jumpers are very fashionable this winter.

MODERN ENAMEL.

SOME DELIGHTFUL NOVELIES.

Pamela has imported some delightful novelties for Christmas. Among the many pretty things which I was shown were some examples of modern enamel work which I thought most attractive. There is, for example, a dressing table set, candle sticks, powder bowl, and trinket box in a delicious shade of blue decorated with moulded roses in pink and cream. The effect is, perhaps, reminiscent of Dresden china, although this work is definitely modern in spirit and the objects are made of wood. I believe that these articles can be purchased separately though it seems a pity to break up so charming a set.

Enamel has been used again with good effect on leather to form the covers of decorative bridge scorers and engagement books, and once more on the wooden handles of delicious boudoir hearth brushes. Dainty feather whisks have their handles bound with ribbon and gold lace and the plumes dyed to match.

There is a wide choice, too, of dress jewellery some of it quite inexpensive, and of buckles and hat ornaments. For a small gift a pretty and novel cigarette holder might be chosen, or one of the attractive pocket combs or vanity cases, of which there is a good selection. And Monsieur, when you are choosing a Christmas present for her, don't forget that every woman likes a pair of lovely French silk stockings, a smart handbag, or an exquisite evening flower.

AND FOR THE LITTLE ONES.



And for the little ones, they should be considered first of all for Christmas is the children's festival, the birthday of the Saviour who came as a little child to earth. Children now-a-days are apt to be pushed into the background on Christmas Day itself. Tiffin and dinner parties for the grown ups have to a certain extent replaced the simple family gatherings of our childhood. The little ones get their fair share of parties and of presents, but so often these presents are of the sort that are designed by adults for adults and are not really pleasing to the children themselves. Toys have become sophisticated and quaint, more expensive and more elaborate.

The Book Shop and Bible Depot are faithful, however, to the old tradition. You will find there books, dolls, and toys from Deans, an English firm with an old established reputation. Deans rag books, dolls, and animals are hygienic right through, and can be washed as often as you wish. There is a big selection of rag books running from 40 cents, the pictures are English in type and of the kind that children understand and like.

Then there are the other books, a truly wonderful selection for big and little children. Some painting books of English flowers, fruits, and nuts, have pictures, with which a botanist or an adult artist would be as pleased as children. There are ABC's, the Beatrix Potter books and story books of all sorts.

The really charming dolls run from Cuddly doll at $1.50, which is very pretty and will please the littlest ones, to the modern doll with a smart velvet coat and hat at $2.25. There are animals, a giraffe, dogs, rabbits, chickens, and frogs, all well made and attractive.

Among the toys I noticed some very nice puzzle blocks, books of transfers, stencil books, paints, and crayon albums—the real constructive toys which children can use and which they invariably like.

FROCKS AND HATS.

ANOTHER CHRISTMAS SALE.

I like the idea of a frock shop having a Christmas sale, it gives one an opportunity of getting an unusually nice present for a woman friend,—and an excuse to make oneself a Christmas present too. Felix started this idea and now this week The Attic have followed suit.

There are several new frocks which are being included in the Attic sale, five of them had not yet arrived when I was in on Wednesday, but were expected to be there by to-day. Two I did see and thought far too attractive to be offered at any reduction at all! Both are evening gowns. One is of flesh pink *ninon* with graduated bands of violet *grosgrain* ribbon running across both bodice and skirt. The skirt drops in an excellent line at either side and a sash bow of the ribbon is fastened on the left hip.



The second frock of leaf green satin is very beautifully cut. At the point of the V decolletage at the back is set a small bow, the long ends of which widen and, in conjunction with clever arrangement of flares in the skirt, fall nearly to the ground suggesting a train. The skirt is cut up to about twelve inches off the ground in front, and the front section of the whole dress is pin tucked across. The smart simplicity of the effect is very good.

All the frocks and jumper suits are offered at 25 per cent. reduction during the sale and hats and bags are half price.

Among the afternoon frocks I noticed one in cocoa brown silk marocaine with a knife pleated front section having inset bands of printed silk with a paisley effect. A very charming jumper suit is carried out in leaf green *crêpe de chine* trimmed with pearl grey.

One more evening dress must be mentioned. It is made of black moiré, one of the newest materials for evening wear, and cut with a *long full skirt and fairly high* waisted top. A tiny vest of pink *ninon* shewing through the net shoulder yoke is also a very new idea which Chanel has just introduced.

There are all sorts of little novelties for the kiddies' Christmas in the Children's Department of Lane, Crawford's. Rubber sponges and soap dishes in the shape of animals, handkerchiefs, put up in ingenous boxes, and embroidered with fairy tale figures, animals and flowers, quaint and pretty little aprons for small girls with the pockets stuffed with sweets, pencils or sewing kit.

Increase your Borility

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Just Arrived.

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS FOR EVENING DRESS WEAR.

Call and make your selection early for the forthcoming Dances, Parties, Carnivals, etc.

NEW MILLINERY. NEW SHOES. NEW SILK HOSE.

SHOP EARLY FOR CHRISTMAS.

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CHRISTMAS SALE!

HATS AND BAGS, JUMPER SUITS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING FROCKS, From 25% to 50% *REDUCTION.*



THE BOOK SHOP

AND BIBLE DEPOT.

A Happy Christmas for the Little Ones.

DOLLS AND BOOKS from Deans, pretty, novel and absolutely hygienic.

2, WYNDHAM STREET.

SANTA CLAUS SACK.

Santa Claus Sack will hold all sorts of delightful things this Christmas if he fills it at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's Toy Bazaar. Whiteaway's always have a fine collection of Christmas toys but never a better one than they have this year. Three things I noticed particularly, the large quantities of soldiers, dolls and books. So little boys are still belligerent, little girls motherly and both literary we must suppose!

There are Christmas trees and all the appropriate trimmings, bright glass, witch balls, bells, tinsel, crackers, small toys of all sorts, fairy dolls and Father Christmases. Piles of carnival favours too, particularly, ingenious ones this year, squeakers in all keys, caps lovely and grotesque, streamers, fans and a hundred other toys for the older children.

Mechanical toys, and models of trains, trucks, etc., seem to be about equally popular, and there are any number of animals of all sorts, besides the old familar friends Noah's Ark, the fort and sweet shop. But the dolls were what won my heart. They are of every age and every clime. Tiny babies with bald heads lie in little cradles, little girl dolls and little boy dolls appear in rompers and brief knickers, sophisticated little lady dolls ruffle it in velvet and satin, lovely girl dolls with eyelashes and curly hair are dressed in party frocks all lace and ribbon, and the clever Lenci dolls are there from the perfect model of a real child to exquisite boudoir beauties and a belle from Africa.



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GUARD against chills—keep colds away. Take a sure precaution that is both easy and delightful — drink a delicious, nourishing cup of Glax-ovo every night.

There is an essential health-protector that you are taking in Glax-ovo which your ordinary food cannot give you—and that is the vitamin D concentrate. This priceless ingredient is the same active vitamin D that is now known to be the chief medicinal factor in cod-liver oil. It is skilfully blended with rich milk, malt extract and chocolate to make a health-drink perfect in nourishment and most delicious, to adults and children alike.

When regularly fortified by the valuable daily cup of chocolate Glax-ovo, you and yours will enjoy rosier health, with blood enriched—nerves strengthened — body guarded against disease. Start getting the benefit of Glax-ovo as soon as you can.

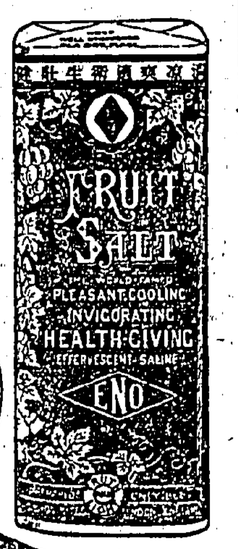
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the vitamin food-drink for men, women & children

Needs no milk—there's plenty in it. Only hot water—made in a minute.

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Send 10 cent stamp for sample and booklet 29/1

BANISH *Liver Troubles the ENO way!*



ENO

'Liverish' people suffer miseries — needlessly. Their systems simply require help to remove, punctually and regularly, the poisonous wastes of digestion. This is just exactly what Eno's "Fruit Salt" does—no more, no less.

Eno acts in Nature's way, gently yet thoroughly flushing and cleansing the overloaded digestive tract, and preventing the accumulation of poisons which are the root cause of all liver troubles.

And sixty years' world-wide use is a positive assurance of the effectiveness and safety of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

The World-famed Effervescent Saline

FOR SALE IN TWO SIZES AT ALL CHEMISTS AND COMPRADORE SHOPS

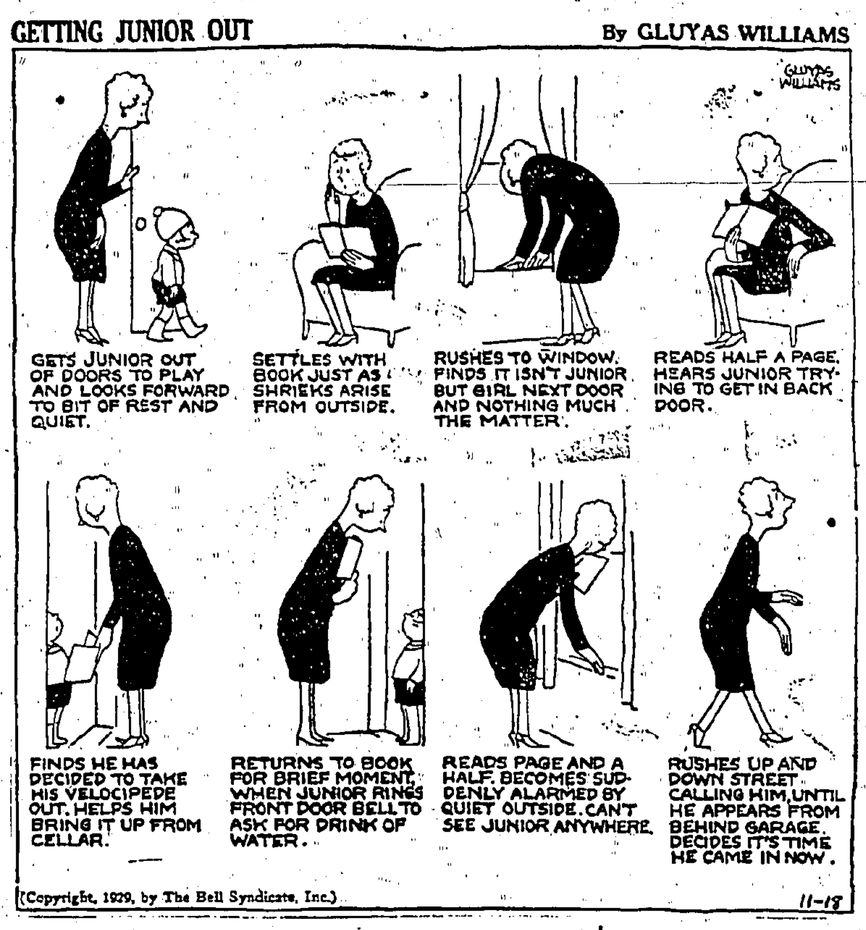
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The words "Fruit Salt" and "Eno" and the label on the package are the registered trade marks of J. C. Eno, Ltd., London, England.

WOMAN'S PAGE

GETTING JUNIOR OUT

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



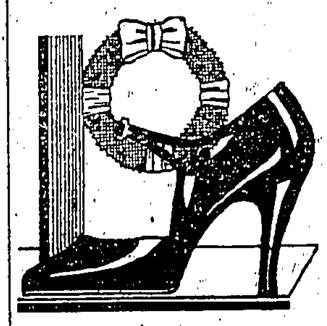
(Copyright, 1929, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.) 11-13

SHOE BEAUTY.

SLENDER LINES, JEWELLED HEELS, AND NEW MATERIALS.

The new shoe designs are far too charming to be eclipsed by the longer skirts, in fact, evening shoes are so pretty that they will tempt women to cling to the up in front line.

Shoes for dancing wear—and they are always important during the winter, are more attractive than ever with their lovely materials, slender lines and jewelled heels. It is one of the first rules of being well dressed that they should match or at least tone with the colour of the frocks.



Lane, Crawford's are showing among their new collection a lovely court shoe of silver kid, another of nude satin. Pink satin is trimmed with a collar of sequins round the vamp, and is in the comfortable single strap style. In the same shape is a lovely gleaming shoe of gold kid. A rich gold and coloured brocade is also used for a single strap shoe.

Crêpe de chine is, perhaps, the newest of evening shoe materials and is represented by a strap shoe in black with a narrow binding of silver kid, and a little trimming in front made of sequins and silver beads. Another black *crêpe de chine* shoe has a narrow jewelled heel but is otherwise quite plain.

Very welcome to lovers of real shoe beauty is the return to fashion of the black satin court shoe with long lines, and a large strass buckle.

Points to remember are that evening shoes are plainer in cut this season but made of exquisite materials. Jewelled heels have come to stay and rival the new shoe buckles in beauty of workmanship and design.

Shoes for out-of-door wear combine beauty with a practical utility, and there seems to no end of the choice of colour and design or skins. Fine black lizard is one favourite skin for shoes that are a little dressier than usual. Calf, crocodile and snake skin are used for many of the more expensive models. When a plain leather is used it is often in two tones of the same colour.

As befits the coming season, shoes are mainly darker in colour. Brown is still extremely popular. There is a low heel walking shoe of two tones of *cocoa au lait* calf with broque stampings. A tan *glacé* court shoe is trimed with stitching which emphasises the long slender line. Rayon is used largely for afternoon shoes. I saw a charming single strap model in parchment rayon, and a similar shape in *bois de rose*. Brown *crêpe de chine* with a single strap makes a plain and very smart afternoon shoe, and the same material in a pale fawn colour is used for a court shape with a rounded toe.

THE FELIX SALE.

The December sale at the Felix Hat Shop will also offer several suggestions for the solution of the Christmas present problem, and besides that is an opportunity to get very attractive goods at most attractive prices.

I told you last week that hats are priced during the sale from $6, jumper suits from $20 and frocks from about $25. There is a big box of flowers all marked at 50 cents and some very nice handbags at $10.

It is not always possible or advisable to buy a frock or hat for a friend without her company but that certainly does not apply in the case of a bag or flower, and often sisters or very close friends can make the larger purchases successfully. But a mother can certainly take her big daughter in to the Felix Hat Shop and get her to consider a specially nice Christmas present.

Some of the most attractive things I noticed this week include a black afternoon frock of marocain and satin. The latter is used for the bodice, the prettily shaped yoke and sleeves being of the matt surfaced material. It is marked at $35. There are many pleasing jumper suits. One, a knitted silk three piece, with a delphinium blue jumper, has a pleated skirt and sleeveless coat of grey. Painted spots in silver and gold are used on the jumper of a three piece in beige silk and wool. Another very inexpensive three piece in silk and wool is scarlet with an oyster coloured jumper knitted with narrow red lines.

A splendid Christmas present would be one of the clever new hat wardrobes. These are built rather like a round hanging meat safe, and are made of cretonne. These are two shelves so that at least three hats can be accommodated and kept in the best possible way free from dust or crushing.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF THESE?

SOME MORE CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

The Attic has some charming dress necklaces of small beads, and do not forget there is a Christmas sale now on there which offers an opportunity to get delightful garments at very advantageous prices.

* * *

Lane, Crawford's have some felt hats for small boys, in grey and tan, and white felt hats for babies in the Children's Department.

* * *

In Whiteaway, Laidlaw's this week I saw several boxes being unpacked which contained a special shipment of evening flowers for the Christmas season. All the most lovely of nature's blossoms are represented beautifully contrived of silk and velvet. You will find flowers among them to match all the newest evening colours.

* * *

If you are looking for a really nice gift for Her, go up to the mezzanine floor of Lane, Crawford's and have a look at the display in the furnishing department. The manager of that department has just returned from Home leave and has brought back some really adorable cushions, some that are luxurious and exquisite for Her boudoir, others in jazz patterned velveteen for the car or verandah. Big soft pouffes with silken sides and leather tops that she will allow you to put your feet on and which will add to the beauty of your flat.



This beige pull-over in thick jersey has a sash of ruby kasha, and embroidery in bright tones.

There are some delightful hand painted parchment lamp shades, carved lamp stands, some gorgeous eiderdowns, and some novel and most attractive photo frames that you should see for yourself. These are made of wood and have an unvarnishable metal finish. They are built to swing on a stand, like a dressing table mirror, so that you can pose the photograph at its most becoming angle.

"And now my dear,

for something we both deserve after all that shopping!

Tea at

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

with some of those delicious little cakes and pastries.

They have introduced some more new cookies recently.

Have you tried them yet?

Yes!!

Aren't they scrumptious!!!"



HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

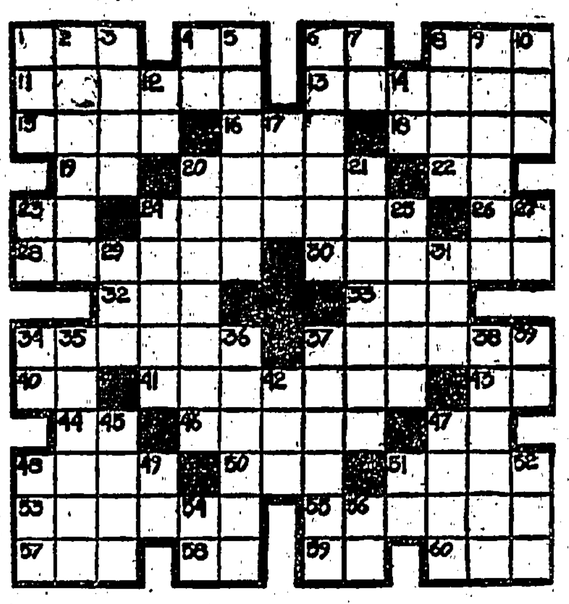
"Why did you borrow your neighbor's phonograph records when you have no phonograph and can't play them?"

"Well, he can't play them, either!"

Motor Salesman (eagerly, after a blank day at the show): "Anything you would like to know, sir?"

Very Keen Gardener: "Do tell me what sort of top dressing you give your plants."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

1.—Foot-like part.
4.—Plural pronoun.
6.—Nine hundred.
8.—Inclosure.
11.—Specialist.
13.—To withdraw.
15.—Small particle.
16.—Beverage.
18.—Prefix: air.
19.—By.
20.—Precipitous.
22.—Sun god.
23.—Within.
24.—Orator.
26.—Negative.
28.—Mine excavations.
30.—Rises.
32.—Part of circumference.
33.—Bond
34.—To keep back.
37.—Strainer.
40.—Upon.
41.—North Europeans.
43.—French article.
44.—Prefix: across.
46.—To smart.
47.—Look.
48.—A relative.
50.—Conjunction.
51.—To desire expectantly.
53.—To come back.
55.—More willing (Eng. word).
57.—Fuss.
58.—By.
59.—Latin for and.
60.—Compass point.

Vertical.

1.—Small vegetable.
2.—Still existing.
3.—Speck.
4.—Comparative ending.
5.—Conditions.
6.—Small streams.
7.—Pronoun.
8.—A wharf.
9.—Prefix to many messages.
10.—Prefix: new.
12.—Type measure.
14.—Symbol for tantalum.
17.—Meadow.
20.—Group.
21.—Fondling.
23.—Part of to be.
24.—A fish.
25.—Scolds.
27.—Bone.
29.—A grain.
31.—Seine.
34.—To perform.
35.—Invested.
36.—In botany, nodding.
37.—To caress.
38.—Runs away.
39.—Prefix: again.
42.—A metal.
45.—To and in.
47.—Affection.
48.—A constellation.
49.—Trade union (initials).
51.—Pronoun.
52.—Before.
54.—Sun god.
56.—Pronoun.

This puzzle took 23 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

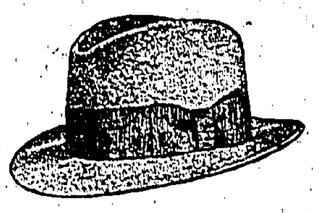
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Q	G	R	E	■	F	A	I	N	■
D	R	E	W	■	L	E	N	A	■
D	I	■	E	M	I	R	■	P	A
■	N	O	■	E	R	I	E	■	S
E	D	I	T	■	T	A	R	A	■
A	S	S	E	T	■	L	I	M	B
S	T	E	R	E	S	■	S	I	E
T	O	■	M	A	I	D	■	D	R
E	N	D	■	S	L	O	P	■	C
R	E	A	D	■	O	N	U	S	■
■	T	O	P	■	A	R	O	W	■
T	I	N	■	B	I	T	E	■	I
I	T	S	■	Y	S	E	R	■	T

C	U	B	E	■	■	■	■	■	■
A	R	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
S	E	T	S	■	■	■	■	■	■
S	E	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
L	E	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
C	E	D	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
D	R	A	P	E	■	■	■	■	■
A	D	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
H	A	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
I	S	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
T	A	C	K	■	■	■	■	■	■

Correct Hat Styles

SCOTT'S



HEATH'S

The adaptable brim soft felt hat that is so popular with both young and old. In light, medium and dark grey, and the newest shades of fawn and brown.

$15.00, $16.50, $17.50

The "HOMBURG"—a conservative soft felt hat with set bound brim, the binding toning with or in contrast to the hat. In many new shades of grey, fawn and brown.

$16.50, $17.50, $25.00

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NORWEGIAN MOTOR YACHT

STELLA-POLARIS

(6,000 TONS)

Latest, Finest, Fastest Vessel
Built for pleasure cruises only.

51 single rooms
74 double rooms

All furnished with bedsteads. Wardrobe for every person. Hot and cold running water.

35 bathrooms

Punkah Louvre ventilation.

PASSENGERS

(*1st Class only*) *can be accepted, sailing from Hong Kong, 28th December, p.m., arriving:—*

Saigon ...	31st December	...	£ 15
Bangkok ...	4th January	...	21
Singapore ...	9th ,,	...	36
Rangoon ...	13th ,,	...	48
Calcutta ...	17th ,,	...	60
Bombay ...	25th ,,	...	84
Aden ...	1st February	...	105
Port Sudan...	4th ,,	...	114
Port Said ...	7th ,,	...	123
Naples ...	14th ,,	...	144
Monaco ...	16th ,,	...	150

(*for Paris, London, etc.*)

BERTHS RESERVED

by

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.,
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and
WALLEM & CO., **Prince's Building.**
Ship's Agents.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR A MAN.



Now is the time to consider this important question. "What shall I give him?" This question is answered for you at Whiteaways. Our Men's Outfitting Dept. has a host of choice gifts, gifts that a man will like to have, all practical and appropriate.

CALL AND INSPECT.

TIES
SCARVES
SOCKS
DRESSING-GOWNS
PULLOVERS
GLOVES
PYJAMAS
HANKIES
SHIRTS.

SPECIAL:—KREMENTZ JEWELLERY.

We have just received a large consignment of Krementz Stud and Button Sets and these make ideal Christmas Gifts for men.

Men's Outfitting Department.

WHITEAWAYS

INSTONE BANKING CORPORATION AFFAIRS.

THE AUDITOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

CRITICISMS BY BRITISH CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

The examination of Li Tung, the auditor of the Instone Banking Corporation, was continued at Central Magistracy yesterday in the case, in which Mr. Noel Instone Brewer is charged with offences under the Perjury and Larceny Ordinances.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. E. Davidson for the defence.

At an earlier hearing, Mr. Li Tung had said that he himself did not make out the balance sheet or statement of accounts of the various branches. These, he alleged, were handed him by Mr. Brewer.

A Misunderstanding?

Mr. Davidson (cross-examining): I think you told the Officer Receiver in July that you told Mr. Brewer how the balance sheet ought to be prepared?—Perhaps there was a misunderstanding. What I meant to say was I only asked Mr. Brewer how he had prepared the balance sheet.

Then your statement to the Official Receiver is untrue?—The Official Receiver might have misunderstood me.

You also said that the balance sheet was signed and given to you to audit?—The balance sheet was prepared, but I did not notice whether it was signed.

Was the balance sheet given to you at the beginning of your audit?—Three statements were given to me first and then the final balance sheet.

From what you say now it seems that you audited the three balance sheets or statements?—Yes.

You came to the conclusion that they were correct?—Yes.

And when did *the* balance sheet which you signed, make its appearance?—One or two days after the appearance of the other balance sheets.

You compared that one with the other three?—Yes.

And you signed it, as it is now, on June 6?—Yes.

Secretary Not Present.

While you were at the bank you met Mr. Leo, the Secretary?—During my audit, I only met Mr. Brewer. I worked in his room.

Did you see anybody else during the ten days you were auditing at the Instone Banking Corporation?—No.

The only person who was present while you were auditing the books was the President of the Corporation?—While I was doing the audit, Mr. Brewer was the only person who attended to me.

Was there no one else on the premises?—No, except the gatekeeper.

I put it to you that you did your audit during office hours and that you were in Mr. Leo's room?—Absolutely no.

Can you tell me if Mr. Leo knew anything about book-keeping?—No.

Do you know who inserted the Chinese in the balance sheet?—No.

I put it to you that the Chinese was inserted by you and Mr. Leo?—No, that is not true.

Do you know the date on which you signed and approved the balance sheet?—I can't demember the date.

I put it to you that you signed that at Mrs. Brewer's request?—I don't remember doing so.

I put it to you that you were responsible for the alteration of the statement of the capital?—No.

Did you see Mr. Rodrigues during your audit?—Only once.

At what time?—I can't remember, but it must have been after 5 p.m.

Occupied Elsewhere.

Why did you do your audit after 5 p.m.?

(Witness asked the Magistrate if he must answer the question. Mr. Grantham indicated that he had to do so.)

Witness: I have other employment during the day.

Mr. Davidson gave witness three accounts and asked him a number of questions dealing with these accounts and the final balance sheet. Witness stated that he had never seen the three accounts before, as they were not the three balance sheets he had been referring to all the while. He added that he could not answer Mr. Davidson without those documents. According to him there was nothing wrong under the heading of Customers' Deposit and Long Term Loans at the time of the audit.

Indifferent English.

Mr. Fitzroy (re-examining): I think you have a certificate to audit Chinese accounts only?—Yes, that is so.

Would you describe your English as good or indifferent?—Common or indifferent.

Did you give your evidence in English before the Official Receiver?—Yes.

You are supposed to have said: "I told Mr. Brewer how to make out the balance sheet from the three documents"; do you say that was a mistake?—It was a misunderstanding.

You are quite certain you never saw Mrs. Brewer in the office?—Sure.

Do you remember where you signed the balance sheet?—In Mr. Brewer's room in his presence.

Independent Investigations.

Mr. S. H. Ross, Chartered Accountant, was next called. He said that he had investigated the books of the Instone Banking Corporation on behalf of the Official Receiver and he had consequently examined a number of books including the minute books of the Bank. He had also been asked to investigate the balance sheet and had done so.

The balance sheet, said Mr. Ross, showed $2,613,260 as the issued and subscribed capital but he found that according to the books this figure should have been $1,474,000, being the value of 15,740 shares at $100 each less 1,000 shares which were forfeited. Mr. Ross said that apparently 11,330 shares which had not been issued or alloted were included in the share capital.

Continuing, Mr. Ross said that according to the ledger there was an account called "Allotment and Suspense account" with a footnote showing how it was made up. Witness made a thorough search and found that none of the shares in the Allotment and Suspense account had been allotted.

The allotment, it would appear, was based on a form, the applicant of which undertook to take up a certain number of shares and consented at the same time to act as a director. Only a payment of ten per cent. was promised on the form and the balance was to be owing to the bank, but in the forms produced by Mr. Ross yesterday, in many instances even the rate of interest on these loans had not been filled in.

Mr. Fitzroy: Is the liability correctly stated?—I don't think so myself. As far as the amount of paid up capital is concerned this should be $987,510 in respect of 14,740 shares. It seems to me that the bank is only liable to its shareholders for this amount.

So that instead of the Capital being $2,613,260 it should be $987,510?—Yes, in my opinion.

Referring to Capital Uncalled, Mr. Ross said that the amount of $1,420,950 shown on the balance sheet consisted of $410,250 which was the amount uncalled on the 14,740 shares. The balance of $1,019,700 was 90 per cent. of $1,133,000, the nominal value of the shares which apparently had not been allotted.

Is 90 per cent. of unallotted capital an asset?—It may or may not be an asset. It all depends on a question of fact, as to whether this is an asset or not, because it may be a good asset or bad asset.

Is it an asset at all. I am asking you whether 90 per cent. of uncalled capital on unallotted shares can ever be called an asset?—I don't think so. If you are able to allot the shares you might possibly call it an asset but as regards a balance sheet, it is incorrect to show "uncalled capital" as an asset.

After Mr. Ross giving a few more instances of where he thought accounts had been shown under wrong headings the Court adjourned. The hearing will be continued on Monday and Tuesday next.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 10 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

MILITARY WEDDING.

"A NEW RECRUIT" FOR K.O.S.B.

LIEUT. SHILLINGTON WEDS MISS MAHONY.

The wedding of Lieut. John Graham Shillington, K.O.S.B., to Miss Holly Mahony was celebrated yesterday at St. Joseph's Church. A large number of friends including many brother officers of the bridegroom were present at the ceremony and afterwards at the reception, which was in the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks.

The bride, who was given away by Major R. A. Wolfe Murray, and attended by little Miss Pauline Wolfe Murray, looked charming in her mediæval gown of pale pink satin. She wore a long veil of tulle of the same colour, secured by a pink satin bandeau sewn with pearls and orange blossom. She is a niece of Colonel Comyn.

The best man was Lieut. W. A. H. Maxwell and Mrs. Wolfe Murray was Matron of Honour.

The bridegroom is well-known in racing circles as a successful rider and he is also one of the best polo players in the Regiment.

Major Crake, C.O., the 2nd Battalion, K.O.S.B., proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. In a charming and witty speech, he spoke of the bride as a "new recruit" to the regiment, and a very bonny and "sonsy recruit" to whom he felt sure they would give a warm welcome. He asked all present to help to make her feel at home, as she was on this important occasion in her life without the support of her parents. "I had almost forgotten the husband," he concluded among much laughter, "but as far as I remember it does not much matter whether the husband is present or not on these occasions, certainly no one notices him." (Laughter and applause.)

Lieut. Shillington, in reply, said that he always felt as if he did not know what to say on these occasions (laughter), but he wished to thank Major Crake for his kind speech, and above all to thank him and the officers for allowing the reception to be held in the mess. If it could not be at home there was nowhere that either he or his bride would rather receive their friends on that day than in the mess, which was the nearest thing to home.

The bride then cut the cake with her husband's sword and part of it was taken to the marquee in the ground which had been erected for the men of the regiment and their wives.

The band of the 2nd Battalion, K.O.S.B., was in attendance and played a programme of music during the reception.

The catering was carried out by Lane, Crawford's.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

Lady Clementi was among the many guests at the wedding.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shillington sailed later by the s.s. Empress of Asia for Manila where they are to spend their honeymoon.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL PURPOSES

HOME, FACTORY AND BUNKERS



POWER HOUSE, TUGS & LOCOS

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Head Office:—TIENTSIN.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

THE BEST OF OLD FRIENDS.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Bacon and the like . . . humble everyday things . . . yet, because of that, all the more important.

Our Latest Imports include

Prize Quality

FITCH'S Bishopsgate Hams—whole...$1.10 per lb.
by the half...$1.20 ,,

Wiltshire Bacon
from Messrs. OAKE WOODS & Co.
by the piece..$1.10 ,,
in rashers .. $1.20 ,,

Specially recommended

Cumberland Hams 90 cents per lb.
,, Bacon in rashers ...95 ,, ,,

Gorgonzola Cheese, Finest Italian ..$1.10 per lb.
Australian Cheddar 90 ,,
H. A. Loaf Cheese 90 ,,
Kraft Cheese 90 ,,

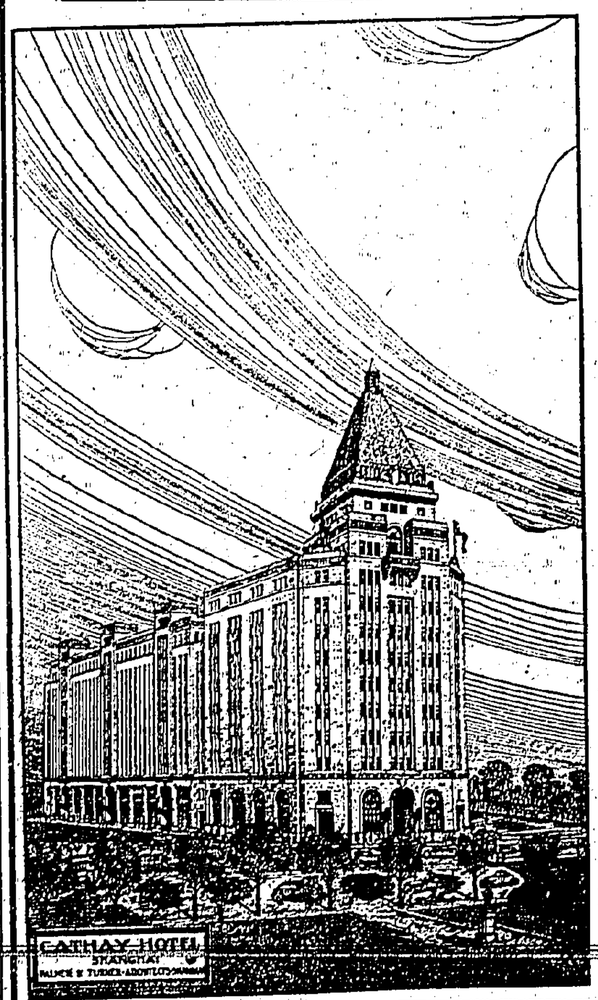
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

CATHAY HOTEL

THE BUND — SHANGHAI

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL IN CHINA.

214 ROOMS AND SUITES, EACH WITH PRIVATE BATHROOM.



HOTEL RESTAURANT with Spring Dance Floor opening on to the Roof Terraces.

"TOWER" a la Carte RESTAURANT on the Ninth Floor.

BANQUETING and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Tenth and Eleventh Floors.

E. CARRARD, Manager.

CABLE ADDRESS:—
"CATHOTEL,"
SHANGHAI.

DETAILS OF THE CANTONESE VICTORY.

INVADERS ROUTED ON ALL FRONTS.

"IRONSIDES" LOSE HEAVILY IN CASUALTIES AND PRISONERS.

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE NEXT?

Reports from our Canton correspondent and from Canton papers confirm the decisive nature of the "Ironside" defeat. On all fronts the attacks were repulsed and the retreating forces badly cut up.

The Kwangtung aeroplanes and the use of far superior communications upon "inner lines" played a decisive part in the Cantonese victory. General Chen Tsai Tong appears to have conducted the defence with very great skill and the carefully prepared lines of defence held good against the "Ironside" assaults.

This big victory of the pro-Nanking party will probably have very extensive reactions all through China and will decide several waverers upon which side of the fence it is safer to come down.

Ho Chien of Hunan, who has not played a very heroic role may, for instance, be expected to make good his protestations of loyalty to Nanking.

CHEN TSAI TONG'S STEADY DEFENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Dec. 12.

The menace from the "Ironsides" and the Kwangsi troops, which loomed up formidably a couple of days ago, has definitely ended! The invaders, after a fierce struggle lasting for two days and two nights, have at last been driven back towards Fa Yuen, Yuen Tan and Ching Yuen. Chang Fat Fui started his offensive on the north and eastern fronts last Tuesday evening, but General Chen Tsai Tong's lines held, and the invaders were finally driven back with heavy losses. The "Ironsides" tried to advance upon Canton from three directions, by Pei Nai, by the Canton-Hankow Railway, and by Tai Wo Shi and Yan Wo Shi on the eastern sector. The crack "Ironside" Division under the command of Ng Kei Wei undertook the attack of Sun Kai on the Railway and was to enter Canton from the northern suburb. This division advanced from Kwan Tin at dead of night so as to avoid the Canton aeroplanes, and hurled itself against the defence lines at Lok Tung. The battle lasted all night and when the enemy ammunition gave out, hand grenades and bayonets were used. Much of the fighting was hand-to-hand, but by dawn the enemy was finally driven back. When reinforcements swept across from Chung Fa the "Ironside" Division was practically annihilated. Over 3,000 prisoners were taken and over 7,000 "Ironsides" were killed near Kwan Tin, and some 4,000 rifles and a large quantities of supplies were taken. The survivors retreated in confusion towards Chung Fa. The number of Cantonese losses were far less serious than those of the enemy.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

Important successes were also gained on the eastern front when the "Ironsides," after coming almost within sight of Canton, were driven back to Tai Wo Shi. This advance was at first quite successful, gaining place after place. The 50th Nanking Division under Tan Tao Yuen tried to hold the invaders but was almost annihilated and the arms and ammunition of the division were captured by the enemy. The Nanking troops were at a particular disadvantage when fighting in mountainous country. The "Ironsides" are largely Cantonese and are used to hill warfare. The Nanking troops were wearing leather shoes or cloth shoes which were both awkward and clumsy as compared with the light straw sandals of the Cantonese "Ironsides." The Nanking troops fell back, and Canton was nearly captured. It was only after the arrival of Kwangtung troops under Tsoi Ting Kai and Chiang Kwang Nai that defeat was turned into victory. It is reported that of the five or six thousand "Ironsides" on the eastern sector, only about one half got away, the rest being either captured or killed in action.

KWANGSI TROOPS BEATEN.

On Tuesday night nearly 10,000 Kwangsi troops under the personal command of Li Tsung Jen and Wong Shiu Hung hurled themselves against the electrified barbed wire entanglements along the north side of the West River between Samshui and Ching Yuen. Aided by gunboats the Kwangtung troops beat off the attack which ended in disaster for the assailants. The river is now reported to be full of floating dead bodies.

In all these fights the aeroplanes played an important role, but it is reported that six Canton 'planes were brought down by the anti aircraft guns of the "Ironsides." The "Ironsides" have four such guns, all of which were captured from the late General Chang Tso Lin three years ago in Honan.

There are now at least 5,000 wounded soldiers in Canton. Practically every hospital in the city is filled with casualties and some thousands of prisoners have also been brought to the city. The Tai Ping Theatre on Tai Ping Road has been turned into a "prison camp."

COUNTER-ATTACKS EXPECTED.

AN ADVANCE ON SHIUHING.

According to the vernacular Press, the Kwangtung-Nanking troops having routed the "Ironsides" and the Kwangsi troops on all fronts are now ready to launch counter-offensives on the three sectors. The invaders are worn out and their ammunition is exhausted.

The gunboats have been instructed to co-operate with the troops on the West River to capture Shiuhing and on the Canton-Hankow Railway troops are now advancing northward from Kwan Tin for a counter-attack on the "Ironsides." On the east sector, the "Ironsides" are retreating with the Kwangtung troops in hot pursuit.

SAFETY OF BRITONS.

ASSURANCES FROM MR. HENDERSON.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 10.

Answering a question in Parliament, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, said that he had no news of any recent fighting in the Canton area, but on December 8 National Government troops, who had been occupying the defence line some 30 miles from the city, were reported to be falling back.

Canton was reported quiet on that date, with no signs of local disruption.

There are five warships on the West River Patrol, three of which are at Canton, the remainder being disposed of in accordance with the situation. Arrangements have been made to provide military reinforcements should the situation necessitate such action.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RENT PROBLEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In view of the hue and cry raised by certain members of the Chinese community against the formation of the Rent Problem Committee, may I crave the medium of your valuable space to make clear the end and aim which prompted some leading Chinese merchants to form that organisation, so that the Europeans in this Colony, as well as the Hong Kong Government, may understand the core of the question at issue.

There are landlords and landlords in various shades and degrees. Admittedly, a few are landlords in the real sense of the word, but many others are sheer speculators, who hold properties by the grace of mortgages and loans from friends. Directly they come into possession of a house or group of houses, like grim wolves they care for nothing else but to devour tenants for high rents in order to pay interest on the mortgages and, in addition, make a profit for themselves. Whenever it is to their advantage to sell the property for the slightest gain, they have no scruple in so doing.

The kind of tenants that suffer most in the hands of these speculative landlords are tea-houses, boarding-houses, restaurants, cafes, and barber-shops. All these require considerable outlay of expense in decoration, furnishing, etc., so as to make their shops as attractive as possible. In such lines of business an imposing shop-front is obviously an indispensable item: and more often than not the expenditure in this regard runs up from several thousands to ten thousand dollars. So far as regards restaurants and boarding-houses, the cost for furnishing alone may safely be put down at between several tens of thousands to a hundred thousand dollars.

It is a matter of common occurrence that no sooner have the shops been done up for business than the tenants receive notice of a rise in rent. Just imagine the predicament of the shopkeepers in these circumstances. Nor is this all. Some crafty and heartless speculators make it their business to inquire into the doings of the shopkeepers in the different busy localities. As soon as an opportunity offers itself, they will acquire properties in those centres. This being done, the landlords extort higher rents from the tenants, or as an alternative, induce the tenants to buy the properties from them. If this request is not complied with, the tenants will before long be served with the usual notice to quit.

Now, coming to the question of properties under lease, it is only natural that landlords cannot raise rent within the specified period of the lease, but they can extort "shoe-money," *pour boire*, or gratuity in devious ways. If this is frowned at, there will be no chance for the tenants to renew the lease when it expires.

The Chinese estate-agents are equally as rapacious, and never for a moment have any consideration for tenants. Neither have they the remotest idea of exorbitant rentals, so long as they are able to obtain a lease from the landlord with the highest bid and sub-let to others for a profit. In busy centres like Wing On Street and Bonham Strand, where the premises are occupied by piece-goods dealers and Nam Pak Hong merchants, respectively, the rents demanded are far too disproportionate and more than trade can bear. In former years, shop space in Wing On Street would only fetch a few thousand dollars, whereas nowadays the price has soared as high as from $40,000 to $60,000.

As regards shop space on Bonham Strand, at one time the value of property ranged between $20,000 to $30,000, whereas the price is now more than trebled. In face of such inflated value, if some of the speculative landlords do not raise rents in these two localities, how can they find sufficient means to meet the interest on mortgages? The pity is that the business of these merchants does not increase to the extent of coping with the continual rise in rent. The upshot of the whole disrupted state of affairs is that so long as these wild speculators in properties are in our midst, there will be no peace in the business circles of Hong Kong, regardless of wholesale or retail trade.

The tense situation urgently calls for an exhaustive inquiry to probe to the root of the problem, and the formation of the Rent Problem Committee is, therefore, a step in the right direction and constitutes a helpful factor to eradicate a festering evil in Hong Kong. Of course, those *bona fide* landlords who invest in properties for a legitimate return of 6 to 7 per cent. of their money do not and will not give trouble to their tenants. Neither will they incur any odium in the eyes of the public. But if property be used as a speculative commodity for the benefit of a few to the hurt of the many, the Committee will leave no stone unturned to seek redress.—Yours, etc.

FAIRNESS.

Hong Kong, December 12.

(*Continued on next Column*).

HAICHING PIRACY.

SEVERAL DEAD BODIES NOW IDENTIFIED.

NEWS OF THE WOUNDED.

As a result of very careful and painstaking investigation the Police have been able to identify no less than five of the dead bodies which were removed from the Haiching on Sunday last to the Mortuary.

Among the dead bodies is that of Sum Chuen Shing, age 34, the manager of the South Coast Commercial Agency, Canton, about whom anxious inquiries have been made by his relations during the last few days.

The names of the others who were identified are as follows:—

Tsoi Kei Ko (age 30) a passenger. His cousin was a fellow-passenger on the ill-fated boat.

Yeung Kai Sang (35) a passenger, who was identified by his relatives yesterday.

Mrs. Ching Chu Se (34) a passenger.

Miss Ching Chung (14) who was travelling with her aunt, Mrs. Ching Chu Se.

The Injured.

Inquiries last night showed that there have been no further deaths at the Hospital. Yesterday, Ching Ngau, a stoker on the Haiching was discharged from the hospital.

There are at present sixteen passengers and four members of the crew in the Government Civil Hospital. Of these, Mr. Perry, the Indian Guard and fourteen others are progressing well. The remaining three are in a serious condition and the latest information is to the effect that they are not expected to live.

One of the three is a boy of fourteen, who is suffering from two wounds, one in the chest and another in the thigh. It is related of him, that in spite of his injuries he kept very quiet when rescued and did not so much as utter a groan, allowing the rescuing party to attend to all the other wounded before attracting their attention to himself.

At the Police Station.

Only about a dozen men are now being detained in Police custody, the authorities having by now boiled down the number of suspects. It is learned that further identification parades will have to be held in connection with those detained and it will probably be some days before any formal charge will be brought against any of them.

All the injured in the hospital are now classed as either passenger or crew, there being none under the heading of "suspects."

Chamber's Congratulations to Officers.

At a meeting of the Shipping Sub-Committee of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday evening, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

That the Shipping Sub-Committee of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce requests that there be entered in the Minutes an expression of its deep regret at the loss of life and the extensive damage sustained in the piracy of the s.s. Haiching on Sunday, December 8, 1929, and expresses its admiration of the gallant defence made by the personnel of the ship.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The writer's final retort to "Common Sense" on the issue of Rent Reduction is, if there be one view of this question that stimulates supporters to harder work than another, it is to adduce ample evidence to expose all the malpractices of the speculative landlords. Trade depression and supply and demand seem to help "Common Sense" and his coterie to cover a multitude of sins. The fact remains that the public is not to be hoodwinked with verbal jugglery. "Common Sense" does not have to worry that the Rent Problem Committee will fail to bring to light the dark and devious ways of evading the assessor's rate, notwithstanding all the hard and fast rules laid down by the Government. Granted that "emphasis is laid on whether rent is paid by the lunar or solar month," can "Common Sense" say for Chinese landlords that one and all abide by this *ruling without evasion*?

"Common Sense" would have us believe again and again that "the rent of a house is dependent on the number of people desiring that house," and will not admit that wild speculation on properties and profiteering in many instances have sent up rentals to the detriment of shopkeepers. Exact figures on this phase of the question will also be set down and brought to the notice of the Government in due course.—Yours, etc.

THE SUPPORTERS OF THE RENT PROBLEM COMMITTEE.

Hong Kong, December 12.

THE GIRL WHO LEFT HOME.

DISCOVERY AT LOVER'S HOUSE.

ROMANCE THAT WENT AWRY.

A Chinese, described as a foreman of a perfume factory, was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at Kowloon Magistracy with receiving and harbouring a girl under the age of 21.

Mr. H. R. Butters of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada, Snr., appeared for the defendant. Mr. M. W. Lo held a watching brief on behalf of the parents of the girl.

Outlining the case, Mr. Butters said that the girl was sixteen years of age and lived with her parents at No. 23, Pine Street, ground floor. In September last she went to work at the Tuk Pong Perfume Factory, Taikoktsui, where the defendant was a foreman. The girl's father decided to take her away after she had been working for 10 days and told her she was not to go to work. On October 3, the girl was missed and did not return home. A report was made to Mongkok Police Station and on October 26, the girl was found living with the defendant at 188, Sai Yeung Choi Street. There was no suggestion that the girl was not a willing party and she had deliberately flouted her parents.

The father in evidence said that he stopped his daughter from working at the factory "because there were only a few girls, and a large number of men working together." His daughter disappeared on October 3, and with the help of a friend he found her at the defendant's house on October 26.

Mr. d'Almada, in cross-examining witness, suggested that the girl had been turned out of the house because she had refused to leave the factory.

Witness denied this.

The girl in evidence said that she went to the defendant's house at night, after working at the factory. He had deceived her, telling her that his parents were dead and that he was not married; but when she went to his house she found that he had both a mother and a wife. Defendant induced her to leave her parents without telling them. On arriving at defendant's house she was not allowed to leave.

After she had been there for some time she found out that defendant and his mother were conspiring to sell her to Shecklung (Chinese district) and had her father not found her in time she would have been sold.

Mr. d'Almada put it to the girl that she had a quarrel with her parents and left home. She replied that the defendant enticed her, by offering her a gold finger ring.

Mr. d'Almada also put it to witness that when she was taken to the Police Station, her mother sent her food which she had refused. Witness replied that defendant threatened that he would stab her if she touched the food. He had also told her to disown her parents. Witness ended up by saying that her father had treated her very well and that the defendant had led her astray.

The hearing was adjourned until December 27.

"WHERE THERE'S WOMEN THERE'S TROUBLE!"

TEN LITTLE LADIES AT THE POLICE COURT.

In the usual course of routine at the Police Courts, large numbers of defendants up for petty offences are brought before the Magistrate, one after the other, with military precision, and their cases are dealt in a very short time.

However, yesterday morning when seven Chinese women were summoned for trespassing on the Government Plantation at Hatton Road, sad confusion resulted. When the Court interpreter called out their names they were slow to answer and apparently no-one wished to be the first to be presented to his Worship. Finally when they were arranged in correct order they became shy about their ages!

All the while the Magistrate sat patiently waiting to hear the case, and after the confusion had settled down he remarked that it would save a lot of time if, in future, women of that type were "sorted" outside the Court.

Sighs of relief were heard when all seven ladies agreed to plead guilty and the Magistrate imposed fines of $5 each, or 10 days' hard labour.

More of Them!

Another muddle was anticipated when three more women were charged with the same offence, having been found on another part of the plantation. Fortunately they "sorted" themselves out, but the youngest of the three was also shy about her age. Finally she gave in and the case proceeded.

The two older women were discharged but the youngest was fined $5.

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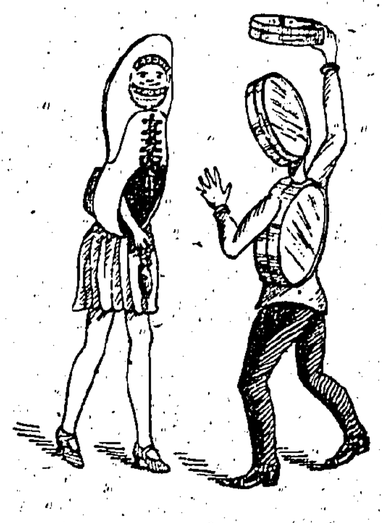


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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

WITH Reference to the NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS Dated 7TH NOVEMBER, 1929, Announcing the Resolution of the Board of Directors to offer to Shareholders Additional Shares in the Proportion of One Additional Share of the Nominal Value of $5 for Every Four Existing Shares of which they are the Registered Holders on the Date of the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING, *i.e.*, 21ST DECEMBER, 1929, SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Directors of the Company have now decided that the Offer of the Additional Shares shall be made to Shareholders in respect of the Existing Shares of which they are the Actual Registered Holders on the 11TH JANUARY, 1930, instead of on the 21st DECEMBER, 1929.

In Consequence of the Decision, the Date for Payment of the First Instalment of $1 Per Share in respect of the Additional Shares has Now been POSTPONED From 2ND JANUARY, 1930, To 6TH FEBRUARY, 1930, in the case of Shareholders whose Registered Address is in the Colony of Hong Kong or the Far East. In the case of Shareholders outside the Far East, the Date for Payment has been POSTPONED From 2ND APRIL, 1930, To 2ND MAY, 1930.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED From MONDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1930, To SATURDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 12th Dec., 1929. [8741

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF HENRY THOMSON, LATE ENGINEER OF THE S.S. "ANKING" OF THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made An Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1930.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hong Kong.
[8739

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN McNAB, LATE OF 2, GLENCAIRN DRIVE, POLLOKSHIELDS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made An Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 5TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1930.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administrators,
1, Des Vœux Road Central,
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NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

IN order to facilitate the Investigation with regard to A Number of Share Certificates which have been Fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, the Date of Issue of Such Certificates and their Folio Numbers, to The GENERAL MANAGERS As Soon As Possible.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[8738

INTIMATIONS.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16TH DAY of DECEMBER, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1290.	Junction of Cheung Sha Wan Road & Kweilin Street.	As per sale plan				About 15,900	108	23,700

[8734

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 16TH DAY of DECEMBER, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
2	Inland Lot No. 9081.	East of Inland Lot No. 2270, Village Road.	As per sale plan				About 16,200	94	32,780

[8735

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
3	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1291.	Junction of Yu Chau Street and Maple Street.	As per sale plan.				About 4,650	32	6,975

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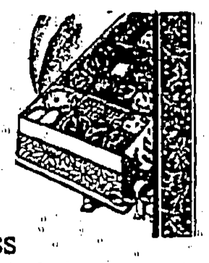


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MARRIAGE.

PERRIN—DAVIS.—On December 7, 1929, at Singapore, NORMAN J. PERRIN, to PHYLLIS MARY DAVIS. [8742

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, DECEMBER 13, 1929.

BRITISH COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

CABLES giving brief details of Britain's foreign trade during November, and references to the affairs of two great shipping companies, will be read with great interest in this Colony. The Board of Trade returns, unfortunately, do not indicate any improvement in the export trade. Imports have dropped slightly, but exports are down by ten millions sterling as compared with October, in which month there was a substantial improvement upon the figures for the preceding month. November stands on record as one of the worst months of the year for export trade, while the import returns for last month stand among the highest for the year. The following table shows the value of imports and total exports—the latter including re-exports—for recent months.

	Imports. £	Exports. £
1929.		
January	116,064,145	76,690,280
February	91,349,354	65,965,871
March	98,593,340	68,609,820
April	104,168,093	70,620,853
May	103,491,587	77,907,908
June	91,497,660	59,509,377
July	93,550,956	74,489,758
August	100,993,132	72,065,206
September....	98,388,784	61,840,255
October	110,278,884	73,718,462
November ...	108,218,000	63,125,000
11 months....1,115,436,000		764,692,000
1928.		
November	106,822,000	63,767,000
11 months....1,095,549,044		763,473,711

The falling-off of export figures last month is no doubt due very largely to the slump in cotton and piece-goods. The accounts of the Calico Printers' Association for the first half of this year clearly showed the unsatisfactory trading conditions for printed piece-goods in the overseas markets. At the annual meeting the chairman dealt in full detail with the primary causes for the drop in net profits from £421,317 to £140,173, and suggested a closer co-operation between all branches of the cotton industry, which would tend towards the greater elimination of waste, larger and cheaper production, and better distribution. Fortunately, the prudent and conservative policy of this company is standing it in good stead in these difficult times. According to a statement issued last month by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce a big slump has taken place in the exports of artificial silk and cotton mixture piece-goods in the current year. Thus for the first nine months of the year exports amounted to 63,102,000 square yards, a decrease of 13,873,000 square yards. For September alone the exports were 3,719,800 square yards, less by 4,816,000 square yards compared with September last year. The great bulk of the decline is shown in the exports to India and Brazil. For the first ten months of this year India has taken only 12,732,000 square yards, against 17,837,000 square yards last year, while the exports to Brazil have shrunk from 10,157,000 square yards to 3,986,000 square yards. The heavy falling off in Brazilian demand, which was formerly an important market, is explained by the new tariff which came into effect in April last and has rendered conditions very difficult for Lancashire traders. The China market has been also very seriously affected, partly because of unsettled political conditions and partly due to unfavourable exchange. Any improvement before the end of the year is not to be expected, and when the total figures for 1929 are available, imports into Britain will still show an enormous balance over exports.

The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company recommended at the annual general meeting on December 11 a dividend of 7 per cent., tax free, on the deferred stock for the six months to September 30 last. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was paid in May last, so that the total distribution for the year is 12 per cent., as for the preceding year, but against 10 per cent. on a smaller capital for 1926-27. Lord INCHCAPE, however, was rather pessimistic about the freight outlook, declaring that rates in almost all trades were insufficient to cover the cost of running tramp steamers. In this connection it is interesting to recall certain passages in the speech of Sir FREDERICK LEWIS at the recent meeting of Manchester Liners, Limited. Those engaged in the shipping and shipbuilding industries have been greatly concerned by the policy of British owners of selling old ships for service under foreign flags or else for breaking up without any guarantee that the ships would not be continued in service. Sir FREDERICK stated that two ships had recently been sold by his company for breaking up, since, although each had to her credit a record of long and very useful service, the period of remunerative employment was rapidly drawing to a close. It was common knowledge, he continued, that a market could usually be found for vessels of this description under foreign flags, and the two vessels could have been disposed of to foreign owners at slightly higher prices than their values for breaking up. This course would, however, simply have had the effect of increasing the competition of foreign tonnage, and the company preferred to sell them to ship-breakers. There can be no doubt that the sale at low prices of old British ships to foreign owners who can run them more cheaply has greatly intensified competition, and, it may well be, has meant a far larger difference in earning power to the original owners than any sum that could be represented by the difference between the prices paid for sales subject to a guarantee of break-up and without any such provision.

Shipping shares have been out of favour in London during the past few months, owing to the depressed freights position, particularly on the grain-carrying routes. The growing lack of employment for tramp tonnage for grain has led to the withdrawal of ships from the River Plate in ballast to seek employment elsewhere or to be laid up in home ports. Rates from the Plate have been down, 12s. having been accepted freely for near loading, basis U.K.-Continental ports, while spot loading to the United Kingdom has been arranged at as low as 10s. per ton. If extensive sailings in ballast from the River Plate occur, there may be some recovery in rates from the present very low level, which is the worst seen for several years. The outlook, however, is not encouraging, as activity from the Danube has entirely subsided and Mediterranean rates have eased. Trades east of Spez also show a lull at the moment, but are thought likely to revive. Owners of tramp tonnage have been a little more hopeful of late that the worst of the recent depression, which has had no parallel for many years, has been seen, but Lord INCHCAPE does not appear to agree with this view, and is inclined to think tonnage will be laid up to await better times.

This state of affairs, no doubt, accounts partly for the decline in Royal Mail Ordinary stock, which, quoted last year at 88, has fallen to the low level of approximately 40. The statements recently issued by the company have not proved wholly reassuring, though rumours of a possible reconstruction were emphatically denied, and it was definitely announced that results for the first six months of the current year were better than those for the corresponding period of 1928. The fall in Royal Mails has not been isolated. Other shipping shares have depreciated, though not to the same extent, and Lord KYLSANT'S references to recent attacks upon the Company no doubt provide the major reason for the slump in these shares. Mention is made elsewhere on this page of recent developments in connection with the troubles of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company—troubles which are more in the nature of a family quarrel than anything else. It appears only too certain that British shipping generally is in for a bad spell, but on the principle that it is better to laugh than cry—even though the laugh is against ourselves—let us conclude by soberly putting the seemingly absurd question: "Does John Bull Give Coal Away?" The Baltic and International Maritime Conference again refers in its latest publication to alleged differences between the quantities of coal shown in bills of lading to have been loaded in British ports for export and those which have been discharged. The Conference says it has received a number of communications from different quarters in support of its contention that the quantities stated in the bills of lading do not always represent the correct amounts loaded in the vessels. It states that a firm of shipbrokers at Genoa has collected material as to the actual weights of coal cargoes discharged, with the result that in many cases overweight has been established, and it quotes, among other recent cases, one from Swansea. In this instance anthracite was loaded for Montreal. According to the bill of lading the "intake" was 6,145 tons, but according to the draft of the vessel, there were about 200 tons more on board. On the arrival of the vessel at Montreal the captain applied to the Port Warden for a survey, and the latter, after a careful examination of the ship's draft before and after discharge, and of the quantity of bunker coal, gave the opinion that the vessel had discharged 6,345 tons, which meant that there was actually an overweight of 200 tons!

News and Views.

Five Chinese cases of small-pox and one Chinese case of diphtheria were reported on Wednesday.

An advertisement appearing elsewhere explains the terms upon which additional shares in the China Light and Power Co. (1918), Ltd., are to be distributed to shareholders whose names are registered on January 11.

A Chinese, while engaged in the work of unloading coal in the Yamahima Maru, accidentally fell into the after hold of the ship and sustained such serious injuries to his head that he died almost immediately. His body was removed to the Kowloon Mortuary and a report has been made to the authorities.

Estate in Hong Kong worth $1,300 was left by Mr. Nuno Madeira Pinto, a judge by profession, who died intestate at 201, Rua de Estefania, Lisbon, on January 21, 1926. Acting as attorney for Major Jayme Madeira Pinto, of Lisbon, deceased's brother, the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacons, has been granted letters of administration to estate in the Colony.

"Royal Mail" Affairs.

In a Reuter cable appearing elsewhere reference is made to the affairs of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Last month an important announcement was made in connection with this concern. In the first place, the board was strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Arthur B. Cauty, general manager of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company and the White Star Line, and Mr. William Lewis, general manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, as directors. In the second place, Lord Jellicoe having tendered his resignation as a trustee for the first debenture stockholders (for the very sound reason that such an office is much better filled by an important corporation with expert knowledge of trusteeship and with better facilities for discharging that function than an individual can possess) the directors filled the vacancy by the appointment of the Prudential Assurance Company. It will be remembered that in July last the Duke of Abercorn, who, with Lord St. Davids (Lord Kylsant's brother), was a trustee for the Five per Cent. Second Debenture stock, resigned his position, and the directors appointed the Midland Executor and Trustee Company to succeed him. At the same time Lord St. Davids issued a circular criticizing by implication the financial policy of the company, and intimating his intention of resigning the positon of trustee for the Second Debenture stockholders in the autumn on the ground that he felt there were objections to his being a trustee for both the First and Second Debenture holders, since it was not difficult to conceive circumstances in which duty to the one class of stockholder might conflict with duty to the other. Lord St. Davids' circular undoubtedly had the effect of unsettling the minds of many persons interested as debenture or stockholders in the Royal Mail Company, for though he made no direct or precise criticisms, the circular certainly implied a critical attitude towards the financial policy of the company. The directors of the Royal Mail, having considered the position arising from this intimation of Lord St. Davids, decided that, in the event of his retirement, it would not be necessary to fill the vacancy. This decision was arrived at because two large corporations having taken the place of individuals in regard to both stocks, it is not necessary to make joint appointments, which, of course, would have been reasonable in the case of individuals. The appointment of the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company and of the Prudential Assurance Company as trustees for the two classes of debenture-holders has a certain comforting significance for those interested in the company, for it is a reasonable assumption that neither of these great and powerful corporations would have accepted the position of trustees were they dissatisfied with the financial position of the company. In the past the financial policy of the group, which owns the largest shipping organization in the world, has never inspired the same confidence as the important shipping services which it runs, chiefly because so little has been published with regard to the finances of the group. In times of depression, such as prevail to-day, rumour is apt to magnify facts out of proportion to their real seriousness, and in these circumstances the best policy is to publish a really informative balance-sheet.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

BRILLIANT GATHERING.

MAJOR CHEYNE INVESTED WITH O.B.E.

There was a gay and brilliant gathering at Government House last night, when H.E. the Governor and Lady Clementi gave a dance, to which some 350 guests were invited. The newly-built ballroom was used for the first time, and dancers found it much to their liking. The floor was well-filled, and there was ample accommodation elsewhere for those who preferred sitting-out. The rooms and corridors were tastefully decorated with palms and poinsettia, the brilliant scarlet making vivid contrast among the green leaves of the palms.

Prior to the dance, His Excellency gave a dinner-party, to which the following ladies and gentlemen were honoured with invitations:—Major-General Sandilands, Captain Cameron, Commodore R. A. S. Hill, Lieut.-Commander D. H. Passmore, the Hon. E. R. Hallifax, Mrs. Hallifax, and Miss Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wood and Mrs. Wood, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, and Miss Hughes, Colonel and Mrs. Brownrigg, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Wyatt, Major and Mrs. Cheyne, Major Lucas, Major and Mrs. Robinson, Major and Mrs. Beamish, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. K. E. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Cabral, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and others.

The Investiture.

Dancing commenced at 9.15, and at ten o'clock the ceremony was performed of investing Major D. G. Cheyne, M.C., R.A.M.C., with the Order of the British Empire. His Excellency the Governor, attended by Captain Sillitoe, A.D.C., and followed by Major-General Sandilands, Commodore Hill, Mr. Justice Wood, and Sir J. H. Kemp, ascended the dais in the ballroom. Then following the second procession, conducted by Major Dowbiggin, Hon. A.D.C., and composed of Major Cheyne with his two supporters, Lieut.-Colonel Wyatt and Major Lucas.

The party in the second procession having taken their positions on the dais, Mr. Justice Wood read the Royal Warrant conferring the Order, after which Sir Cecil Clementi addressed Major Cheyne in the following terms:—

"It gives me much pleasure, on behalf of His Majesty the King, to invest you with the insignia of Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. You were Deputy Assistant Director of Hygiene with the original Shanghai Defence Force, and it was chiefly as the result of your professional ability and whole-hearted devotion to duty that no serious outbreak of disease occurred among the British troops, who were operating in North China in conditions which were extremely likely to cause an epidemic. By your untiring energy, close study of the constantly varying situations, admirable foresight, practical advice and assistance, willingly rendered at all times, you made a conspicuous success of the preventive measures which you recommended, and which you personally supervised throughout the Force."

His Excellency then took the insignia of the Order from Major Dowbiggin, and invested Major Cheyne therewith. Major Cheyne, O.B.E., with his supporters, then took up a position on the right hand of His Excellency the Governor, and the strains of the National Anthem brought the ceremony to a close.

Dancing was then resumed, and was continued until a late hour.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Two motormen, heavily laden with samshu, accused each other of stealing a watch at West Point on Saturday last. One of them, in possession of a police, whistle, was blowing it furiously when a constable appeared on the scene and took the pair in charge. On being searched at the police-station it was found that each man has his own watch. A fine of $5 for disorderly behaviour was inflicted in each case.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Dec. 13, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The Chief Justice yesterday gave his promised declaration as to the "rights and liabilities of newspaper proprietors." . . . We have several times said that we should always be ready, simply out of deference to his Lordship, to do that which he now says he has a right to compel us to do, but which at the time we did not think he had. We are ready to act on suggestions; the Chief Justice says we must act on orders. It comes to pretty much the same thing, though with a well defined distinction ethically speaking. But we are still at a loss to know why the Chief Justice should exercise such kindness towards newspaper proprietors in general as to go to so much trouble to enlighten them on their rights and liabilities. . . . If he would now devote any spare time and superfluous energy he may have to enlightening, say the merchants in the Colony, on their rights and liabilities, he would no doubt benefit a much larger number of persons, and the greatest good to the greatest number is a principle that should always be acted upon. Newspaper proprietors may safely be left to ascertain their own rights, and when they incur liabilities no doubt they will very speedily be informed of it.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Dec. 13, 1879.

(*Continued on preceding column*).

WANG CHING WEI "EXPELLED."

IMPORTANT DECISION IN NANKING.

CLEARING THE AIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Dec. 12.

The Central Executive Committee this morning decided to expel Wang Ching Wei from the party and order his arrest. The decision is to be submitted to the Control Yuan for confirmation.

This action is regarded as of great importance, disposing once and for all of rumours of a possible compromise between the Left Wing and the National Government.

Everything is quiet in the city, and there is no fighting in Pukow. It is believed the Government is planning to hold the positions, and concentrate on a drive against Tang Seng Chi from Hankow.

BRITISH WOMEN SAFE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 11.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Henderson said he had no information regarding the situation in China in addition to that outlined in his reply of Monday, except that the majority of the British and American women and children of Nanking, arrived in Shanghai safely on Monday.

Sir Kingsley Wood asked if the presence of British forces had had a salutary effect and if the position was improving.

Mr. Henderson said that he had no evidence on which to base such a conclusion. He added that a note from the Commander on Monday said that things were much quieter.

NORTHERNERS AND WANG CHING WEI.

"USED, BUT DISBELIEVED."

In Government circles, the view is taken that, although all insurgents claim that they are acting on behalf of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, it is not at all certain that the Northern generals are offering more than lip homage to the Reorganisationist leader. Their view is that whereas, in the South, Mr. Wang's influence is paramount, in the North, the military men are willing now to utilize his influence as an excuse for a feudal revolt, only to overthrow him when the occasion arises. The Government view, so far as could be learned in Shanghai, is that the northern militarists have moved so far from Kuomintang influences and ideology that they will not support any Kuomintang leader, surely not a Reorganizationist.

Hu Han Min and C. T. Wang Attacked.

The main attack of the Reorganizationists, aside from their opposition to General Chiang Kai Shek, is on Mr. Hu Han Min and Dr. C. T. Wang. They attacked Mr. Hu Han Min as a Fascist, whose political ideas tend towards a dictatorship of an individual, which General Chiang has so far resisted although not sufficiently to satisfy them; and they blame Dr. C. T. Wang for the disgrace and humiliation of the Chinese Eastern Railway affair, which they believe he arranged without consulting his colleagues in the Government.

In attacking Hu Han Min, Tan Yen Kai and C. T. Wang more violently than they do General Chiang Kai Shek, the Reorganizationists are still leaving some way open for a political settlement between General Chiang and themselves. In Kuomintang circles here it is believed that only in such a settlement is there any hope of saving the party from complete eclipse by northern militarism.—*N.C. Daily News.*

CHIANG'S ENEMIES WAVERING.

WILL CANTON'S VICTORY DECIDE THEM?

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, December 12.

The Northern situation remains gloomy, says a wire from a reliable Chinese source, and though Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is still confident that he can suppress the "anti-Nanking elements," the latter, however, continue to increase in number.

A Communistic demonstration in the French Concession here was supposed to have been staged by disloyal Nanking troops in the Native City.

They were promptly suppressed but the situation round Shanghai is still extremely uneasy.

In Central China, much depends on General Tang Seng Chi who is determined to co-operate with the

(Continued on next Column.)

JAPANESE COTTON YARN.

PRODUCTION TO BE CURTAILED.

AN UNPOPULAR MOVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, Dec. 12.

The General Committee of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association decided to-day to curtail production of cotton yarn, and appointed a special committee to recommend the extent and method of curtailment, by January 15. Curtailment is considered necessary because of increased production of yarns in recent months, and declining prices.

Newspapers are vigorously criticising the action of the spinners, because they consider the curtailment will artificially increase the price.

ARMS FOR CHINA.

BIG HAUL AT KIEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

Four merchants and two ex-officers are on trial *in camera* at Kiel on a charge of attempting to smuggle 8,000,000 rounds of ammunition into China in violation of the law prohibiting the export of war material.

The cases of ammunition, which came from the old Reichswehr stores, which were to scrapped, were placed aboard a steamer at Kiel, marked "machinery."

The plot was discovered owing to the case breaking and revealing its contents.

ex-Kuominchun Generals (Shih Yu San and Han Fu Chu, etc.) in carrying on their campaign against Nanking. General Tang is establishing his headquarters at Hsucheng, Honan, with his main forces at Hsucheng and Yincheng in preparation for the invasion of Hupeh.

General Chen Tiao Yuen, the military leader of Shantung, and General Ho Chien, of Hunan, though they have declared their loyalty to the Nanking Government, have apparently been acting independently of Nanking.

General Chen Tiao Yuen has established relations with General Shih Yiu San, the chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government, who is against Nanking. According to the latest report from Hsuchow the railway service between Tsinan (the capital of Shantung), Pengfu and Hsuchow (both cities in Anhui) is being maintained as usual but General Chen is still in co-operation with General Shih.

General Ho Chien's attitude is still doubtful, but he appears to be marking time until the result of the Kwangtung war is known.

SOVIET RAIDS CONTINUE.

FURTHER BOMBING OF MANCHULI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, December 12.

A message from Harbin states that Russian refugees arriving there from Manchuli declare that on December 7 Russian aeroplanes bombed Manchuli, one bomb striking a Japanese hotel situate alongside the Japanese Consulate. The hoted proprietor was killed by the explosion.

It is reliably stated that Red troops now occupy Charomte, 35 miles east of Hailar, the furthest point yet reached by Soviet land forces.

The report adds that the Barga area, both north and south of the railway, is now under Mongol and Soviet influence. The Chekn is very busy there, searching for Russians who have been carrying on "White" propaganda across the border.

An Investigation.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent has received an announcement from Harbin to the effect that for the purpose of ascertaining the situation to the west of the Khingan Mountains, especially the condition of the non-Chinese residents, from whom no reliable news has been received for a month, an international train, carrying the American, British, Japanese, French and German Consuls is scheduled to leave Harbin for Manchuli on the 13th instant.

Mr. Tsai Yun Sheng left Pogranichyana for Habarovsk at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

In the Commons.

LONDON, December 11.

Questioned in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Arthur Henderson said he had received no official reports of raids by Chinese troops or aircraft over Soviet territory.

According to his information, the Soviet troops advanced to Chalainor, Soviet gunboats raided Fuchin, and Soviet aircraft bombed Pokotu.

TROUBLES OF THE R.M.S.P.

EFFECTS OF RECENT CRITICISM.

FINANCE MATTERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have resolved not to pay half yearly dividends, on Preference stocks or an interim on ordinary stock. The notification adds that Lord Kylsant, the Chairman, informed the Directors that the attacks made on the Company, and the publicity they had received, had resulted an a heavy fall in the market value of shares and debentures.

The auditors, Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Company, have been instructed to examine the position, and have now reported that the profits of the group in 1928, after payment of debenture and other interest, exceeded £3,400,000. The results of 1929 are expected to be very similar.

Reference is made to the ample provision in respect of depreciation, also the reserves, which exceed £7,000,000. A trade facilities loan of £2,550,000 to the R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, which the R.M.S.P. have guaranteed, is repayable in the autumn of 1930, and, as public attacks have at present rendered the issue impracticable, application is to be made for an extension of the period of repayment.

Suspension of dividends, meanwhile, has been decided in order to conserve cash resources. There has recently been a very severe fall in R.M.S.P. stocks.

BRITISH EXPORTS DOWN.

BOARD OF TRADE FIGURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for November show that the imports amounted to £108,218,000, an increase of £1,396,000 as compared with November of last year, and exports to £63,125,000, a decrease of £642,000 as compared with the same period last year.

COAL MINES BILL.

THE FIRST READING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The House of Commons to-day formally adopted the first reading of the Coal Mines Bill, introduced by Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, which is to "provide for regulating and facilitating production, supply and sale of coal by the coal-owners; for the temporary amendment of Section Three of the Coal Mines Act of 1908; for the constitution and functions of a Coal Mines National Industrial Board; and matters connected with these purposes."

Familiar Conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The text, as issued, of the Government's Coal Mines Bill, does not differ materially from the proposals submitted to the owners and miners by the Government in September last, except that it establishes a national board (similar to the Railway National Wages Board) to meet the miners' demand for some safeguard in the event of district proposals to reduce wages.

BANK RATE DOWN AGAIN.

QUICK REDUCTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Bank of England discount rate has been reduced to 5 per cent. The rate was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent. on November 21 last.

FIRST STOP, BROADWAY!

LOFTY NEW YORK AIR TERMINAL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

In order that airship passengers may in future be able to land in the heart of the city, instead of at Lakehurst landing ground, 75 miles away, an 86-storey skyscraper is being erected on the site of the old Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

It will be surmounted by a mooring mast 200 feet high, and will act as a Transatlantic airship terminus.

"SWEET AUBURN" AGAIN.

ANOTHER RIOT OF CONVICTS.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUBURN, N.Y., Dec. 11.

A serious riot has broken out in Auburn State Prison. The convicts are reported to be in complete control, holding the Governor as hostage. Police, firemen and troops are rushing to the scene.

LATER.

Three convicts and one warder have been killed and one warder wounded. The outbreak is one of the most desperate for many years. A gang of long term convicts mutinied and shot the head keeper and seized the Governor and seven warders as hostages, whom they threatened to shoot dead if they were not granted the freedom of the prison.

Telephone wires have been cut, so it is impossible to communicate with the outside world, but eventually hundreds of State troopers, police, and National Guardsmen, equipped with the full panoply of war, were brought up and quelled the outbreak after four hours desperate fighting.

This is the second outbreak at Auburn in six months. In the course of the mutiny last July four warders were shot and two convicts killed.

Machine Guns Used!

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

It is unofficially estimated that twelve are dead in the prison mutiny, six of whom were killed by machine guns.

An Amazing Story.

LATER.

A grim battle between troops in full war equipment and the convicts has ended, the troops killing the seven ringleaders in the south block before the remainder of the mutineers (four of whom were shot early in the fight) were rounded up and returned to the cells, and the revolt quelled.

Governor Jennings, who survived almost certain death, in an interview in hospital to-day, said that the mutineers, believing they might bargain for their freedom, put himself and seven other warder hostages in front of them, and slowly advanced into the great hall, "when suddenly, with astonishing bravery a State trooper stepped into full range of their guns and threw a gas bomb." More followed.

In the ensuing melee the Governor escaped, after receiving a severe blow on the head.

The main body of convicts numbering 1,560, have been passive, but restless, awaiting developments. All have now returned to their cells.

LABOUR VICTORY IN VICTORIA.

NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11.

At the first sitting of the Parliament of the State of Victoria since the General Election, a Labour motion of no-confidence in the Nationalist Ministry was adopted by thirty votes to eleven.

The Premier, Sir William McPherson, in consequence, has tendered his resignation.

The Governor of the State has asked the Labour leader, Mr. Hogan, to form a Ministry.

Federal Government Beaten.

CANBERRA, Dec. 12.

The Government was defeated to-day in the Senate, which adopted by 17 votes to 6 the Opposition amendment to the Commonwealth Banking Bill, whereby the clause relating to the ban on gold exporting should be enforced only until December 30, 1930.

LONDON 'BUS FATALITY.

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Five persons were killed and twenty injured in a collision between a tram-car and an omnibus at Enfield to-day.

The clash was terrific and both vehicles were overturned and wrecked.

The collision is attributed to the 'bus having swerved to avoid a cyclist.

The tram-car, after swaying, turned turtle as a result of the terrific crash. The passengers were imprisoned amid piles of broken glass. Some were severely cut.

The 'bus, which was a single-decker, had the whole of its side ripped away.

All those killed were passengers in the 'bus.

EGYPT POLICY ATTACKED.

LORD LLOYD'S SEVERE CRITICISM.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 11.

The Government was defeated, to-day, in the House of Lords by forty-six votes to thirteen, on a motion by Lord Salisbury, regretting the precipitation with which the Government launched a new policy in Egypt and the risk it entailed to the security of Imperial communications.

The feature of the debate was a contribution by Lord Lloyd, the former High Commissioner in Egypt, who condemned the policy of the Government in handing over British and foreign interests to an immature Egyptian political system.

Lord Thomson, for the Government, declared that Britain had made proposals regarding the protection of foreigners, and if Egyptian obligations in this direction were not fulfilled it was incumbent upon Britain to see that the regulations were properly carried out. He pointed out that aggressive intervention of foreign Powers was ruled out by the British undertaking, in the Treaty, to defend the country against such an event.

Britain to the Rescue.

He said that British policy in Egypt had retrieved that country from bankruptcy and had restored order and prosperity. The Sudan had been rescued from a hopeless relapse into barbarism.

Within a month of coming into office the present Government had, in appearance at least, made a radical change in the line of the policy hitherto adopted.

Lord Lloyd, formerly High Commissioner in Egypt, suggested that the draft treaty involved grave and serious changes in policy.

Military Aspects.

He criticised the military aspects of the draft treaty, particularly the provision whereby British troops were to be moved out of Cairo and Alexandria to the desert, east of longitude 32.

He was confident that the only place from which the canal could be economically and adequately defended was from Cairo or a place within striking distance of it.

British troops had for some years ceased to be an army of occupation, but they were a guarantee of safety. Never once during his four years of office had a British soldier been used to maintain order.

He also criticised the removal of effective European control of the Police Force and the withdrawal of British judges in the Courts of Justice.

Lord Parmoor's Reply.

Lord Parmoor, replying on behalf of the Government, said the return of Egyptian troops to the Sudan had the full approval of the Government. It would make no alteration whatever in the Sudan settlement.

"As long as we maintain our occupation of troops at Cairo," continued Lord Parmour, "so long will it be impossible to make any advance in giving Egypt the independence she desires.

"We want to find a system which, at the same time, will establish the independence of Egypt, and secure the separate interests of Great Britain." The Government was going to preserve the policy indicated in Lord Milner's report as long as they were in power.

Vital Points.

They were determined to meet as fairly and large-heartedly as possible, the vital points on which Egyptians insisted in order that they might have, in Lord Milner's words, real national independence. He was instructed that unless provision was made for the removal of the occupation of British troops at Cairo—of course, at the same time making alternative occupation which gave added security for all the interests involved—no further progress could be made.

Dealing with the doubts expressed as to the effect regarding Egypt, of the signing of the Optional Clause, Lord Parmoor said the draft treaty could not be signed by Egypt until she had become a member of the League of Nations, and if and when she became a member, the texts and reservations of the treaty would have to be considered.

An Impossible Policy.

The views adhered to by the Government were those which, starting from the report by Lord Milner's Commission, aimed at effecting a settlement between Britain and Egypt.

The substance of the Milner Report had been adhered to.

He did not believe it possible to follow the policy that Lord Lloyd had suggested.

Earl Grey (Liberal) said the policy Lord Lloyd was advancing was entirely inconsistent with the Declaration of 1922. It was a most dangerous and impracticable policy to go back to anything like the Cromer Regime in Egypt.

THE SINGAPORE BASE.

WHAT "SLOWING DOWN" INVOLVES.

MORE QUESTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Singapore Base was again the subject of questions in the House of Commons to-day.

Answering some of them, Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the new floating dock at the Singapore Base had already been utilised, and it was not proposed to move it to some other port during the period covered by the decision to slow down work.

Mr. Alexander added that the decision to suspend work on the Base did not involve any transfer, discharge or disbandment in so far as the personnel directly controlled by the Admiralty was concerned. No notice of the suspension had been given to the contractors, but the Admiralty was communicating with them with regard to the slowing down.

The decision to suspend work on the Base, said Mr. Alexander, did not involve the closing down of anti-malaria measures in the neighbourhood of the Base.

Mr. T. Shaw, Minister for War, in reply to questions, stated that the War Office had followed the Government's policy of slowing down and suspending work on the Base. No new orders had been given, and work had been retarded or suspended where possible.

Air Forces.

Mr. F. Montague, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry stated that so far £270,000 had been spent on the Air Base at Singapore. He added that £300,000 for the completion of the facilities was being provided, and this would serve not only for local defence, but for the maintenance of British air communications in the Far East and for shore trade and the repair and equipment of air units allocated to the naval forces in these waters.

The strength of the Air Forces to be normally maintained at Singapore, as at present contempleted, said Mr. Montague, would be one squadron of land machines and one squadron of flying-boats, excluding any fleet of the air arm units which might occasionally be disembarked there. He added that no change had been made as a result of the decision to suspend work on the Naval Base.

BRITAIN'S WONDER LOCOMOTIVE.

A UNIQUE DESIGN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 12.

The largest and most powerful locomotive in Britain, constructed by the London and North-Eastern Railway, is now ready for trials. It is of unique design, the boiler being constructed to the extreme limit of railway gauge, leaving no room for the chimney to project above it. The chimney therefore has been sunk within the casing, and so arranged as to throw the smoke clear of the driver.

The locomotive has a boiler pressure of 450 lbs. per square inch, which is the highest ever used for a British locomotive. The pressure hitherto used has been between 200 and 250 pounds, and the increase necessitates the use of a boiler of a water tube type which has never in the past been applied to a locomotive.

Telegrams in Brief.

A conference of lodge delegates at Newcastle, N.S.W., has decided to recommend all sections of the mining industry to extend the coal dispute beyond the borders of New South Wales.

The British Rhineland occupation has ended. The Union Jacks on the British General Headquarters were hauled down, and local representatives of the German Government took over control.

The Constitutional Reform Bill as approved by the Austrian Federal Council, has come into force. President Miklas has requested the old Government under Herr Schober, to remain in office. The President, under the new Constitution, assumes the supreme command of the Federal Army.

Further alterations in the Australian tariffs are announced by the new Labour Treasurer. The changes involve increased duties on certain classes of electrical goods, and on fur hats, oils, paints, chinaware and motor accessories. A duty of ninepence per pound has been imposed upon wool-tops, which hitherto have been duty free.

THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE.

REASONS FOR BRITAIN'S SIGNING.

A "WHITE PAPER."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 11.

A "White Paper" is issued setting forth the considerations which led the British Government to sign the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and dealing with the fears expressed in some quarters as to the consequences of that signature.

In a closely reasoned memorandum, the Government maintains that, as regards disputes of justifiable character, the signature of the Optional Clause is a logical sequence of acceptance of the Pact of Peace, since the legal renunciation of war, to be made effective, should be accompanied by definite acts providing machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

By signing the Optional Clause the British Government hoped both to give the world a proof of their confidence in the Peace Pact as earnest of their desire to secure a peaceful settlement of justifiable disputes in which they might become involved, and also to do what lay in their power to stimulate other nations to do the same.

The memorandum refers to the discussions regarding the Optional Clause which took place between the different Governments in the British Empire which concluded at Geneva, when Great Britain, the Dominions and India decided to sign the clause.

In conclusion, the memorandum says that the question sometimes asked as to the safety of trusting British interests to a Permanent Court should really be transposed into the question as to the wisdom of leaving British interests without any safeguard except war, which Great Britain had undertaken not to wage.

The British Government maintain that the whole source of international development for many years has been in the direction of the substitution of arbitration for war, and they rejoice in the existence of an international court of unchallenged competence and impartiality to which disputes, at any rate of justifiable character, can be referred. Such reform they regard as an essential part of the effort to implement the undertakings of the Peace Pact, and to use the early years of peace in creating effective safeguards against war before its realities have been forgotten.



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Sports News

CRICKET NOTES.

SLOW BEGINNING TO LEAGUE.

The First League is indeed slow in getting off the mark, but I have noticed that this happens very often in Interport years. A natural reaction I suppose. However, two League matches were disposed of, and went very much as was expected. The Indians do not seem to have lost their knack of drawing matches, and are a very slow batting side, unless the two minus get going—(Minus should, perhaps, read plus!) I have seen them score very fast especially A.R., I think. The surprising thing was that Anderson apparently only scored half as fast as Kermani. I hear the latter is a vastly improved bat and am looking forward to seeing him play. Last year, if I remember rightly, he captained the second.

The Kowloon game was a League fixture, and as I anticipated Kowloon won very easily. Apart from Willie Hung no one could do much with the bat, while the Fincher brothers took ten with a not very deadly attack.

Friendlies.

The Civil Service got another beating on Saturday from Craigengower, and I confess I was very surprised. It seems that no one, except Baker, could find a length and that the fielding (on both sides) was very poor. The Club does not seem able to shake off a certain amount of staleness, and it is, I suppose, easily at the top as regards age average. However, by the time they get round to the League fixtures next year they should have a fair side—Sayer, Richardson, de Rome, Evans, Baker, A. E. Wood, Hamilton, Holdman and Kelly make a fair nucleus—and though Ling may be absent (I think he will be), Reed may be induced to turn out occasionally, and there are rumours of one or two useful new men.

Rules.

It is interesting to glance through that rather rare book, a copy of the rules. Rule six would, I think, be better if amended by the words "or subscriber" after the word member in the last line but one. Again it would be interesting to know if Rule eight, which provides for a player playing for more than one team in League matches in one season, is always complied with. The wording, of course, would seem to cover both playing for different Clubs, and playing in different teams of the same Club. The latter point is most important now, owing to the formation of the Second League.

It has usually been accepted, I think, that there is a zone in which about three players are concerned, when one day the first eleven may want them, and one day not. It would, of course, be absurd to prevent these men playing in the second eleven when not wanted by the first, and the point is usually left to the honour of the Club in question to work the exchange fairly.

Result of the Formation of an Army Team.

The formation of an Army team has led to the presence of *all* unit teams in the Second League. I understand it has been decided that a similar principle shall be adopted and that officers, whether *regular* members of the Army side or no, shall be eligible to play for their unit teams. As all Second League games with civilian teams take place on Saturday, as do the First League games, it will be impossible for anyone to be a *regular* member of two sides. Even the "Ubique" of the Gunners doesn't mean that they can be in two places at once.

Rain.

Rule twelve provides that in case a game is not *finished* on account of rain it must be replayed. Numbers of players seem to think it is to be scored as a draw.

Time.

I have already written last week of the closure hour, but Rule fourteen provides that each match shall begin *not later than 2.15 p.m.* There is no reason why should not be kept, though it entails a bit of a rush to some of the out-lying grounds. Indeed I would almost like to see the word "*must*" substituted for the wory "*may*" (and italicized) in the rule.

To-morrow's Games.

The Club are to play the University in a League match and they have a very weak team out. Owen Hughes, Hancock and Mitchell are all off the side. I see West is playing which means, I suppose, that Pearce will not be keeping. They have pretty strong bowling, but their batting is not up to its usual strength. The University should give them a very good game, unless that extraordinary paralysis which the Club ground sometimes exercises on visitors, should descend on them. I rather expect a draw.

The Navy are sure to be weak, owing to the departure of several ships. At least three useful mem-

(Continued on next Column.)

HOME FOOTBALL.

F.A. CUP AND LEAGUE MATCHES.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

Third Division teams in the English League have a curtailed programme of League football matches to-morrow owing to their engagements in the second round of the F.A. Cup Competition. Fixtures are as under:—

ENGLISH CUP.

Second Round.

Carlisle	*v.*	Crewe.
Stockport	*v.*	Barrow.
Clapton O.	*v.*	Northfleet.
Coventry	*v.*	Bath City.
Newport	*v.*	Walsall
Brighton	*v.*	Barry.
Manch. Cen.	*v.*	Wrexham.
Northampton	*v.*	Margate.
Leyton	*v.*	Fulham.
Doncaster	*v.*	New Brighton
Chesterfield	*v.*	Port Vale
Carnarvon	*v.*	Bournemouth.
Southend	*v.*	York City.
Bristol R.	*v.*	Accrington
Scunthorpe	*v.*	Rotherham.
Queen's P.R.	*v.*	Lincoln.
Watford	*v.*	Plymouth

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Arsenal	*v.*	Huddersfield
Aston Villa	*v.*	Sheffield U.
Bolton	*v.*	West Ham.
Burnley	*v.*	Middlesbro'
Derby	*v.*	Grimsby
Everton	*v.*	Manchester U.
Leeds U.	*v.*	Newcastle.
Manchester C.	*v.*	Leicester
Portsmouth	*v.*	Birmingham
Wednesday	*v.*	Blackburn.
Sunderland	*v.*	Liverpool.

Division II.

Bradford C.	*v.*	Blackpool.
Bristol C.	*v.*	Oldham.
Cardiff	*v.*	Chelsea.
Charlton	*v.*	Tottenham
Hull	*v.*	West Brom.
Notts C.	*v.*	Millwall
Preston N.E.	*v.*	Notts Forest.
Reading	*v.*	Southampton
Stoke	*v.*	Bradford.
Swansea	*v.*	Bury.
Wolves	*v.*	Barnsley.

Division III. (Southern).

Crystal P.	*v.*	Merthyr
Gillingham	*v.*	Torquay.

Division III. (Northern).

South Shields	*v.*	Nelson.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Clyde	*v.*	Ayr United
Dundee	*v.*	Hearts.
Falkirk	*v.*	St. Johnstone
Hamilton	*v.*	Cowdenbeath.
Hibernians	*v.*	Dundee U.
Kilmarnock	*v.*	Celtic
Morton	*v.*	Motherwell
Queen's Park	*v.*	Aberdeen.
Rangers	*v.*	Airdrie.
St. Mirren	*v.*	Partick

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CLUB "A" *v.* H.M.S. KENT.

A match is arranged to-day for a Club "A" side *v.* H.M.S. Kent at 4.45 p.m. Club side as follows:—Back, S. J. H. Fox, three-quarters, C. E. Holmes, G. A. L. Plummer, I. A. Rose, A. D. Coppin; half-backs, J. D. A. Hutchison, I. Grant; forwards, E. R. West, A. D. Suttill, Laidlaw, T. Marshall, F. R. Burch, B. P. Massey, B. L. Stock, U. R. Gordon.

Referee: Capt. E. B. Deakin.

bers of the side went in the Berwick—possibly more. Therefore the result of their match with the C.R.C. will be very much in the balance as the Chinese are not very strong. It depends a good deal if the Navy can get W. C. Hung out cheaply.

I cannot imagine why the Army fixed their last two games, as they must have known most of them would be in Camp. I assume they will be turning out to-morrow. I know the K.O.S.B.'s are back. (The Peak Tram might put up notices if troops are going to be moved in bulk, so that one could adjust one's time to catch a car!) and I think the Gunners. If they turn out a full team they should have no difficulty in beating Craigengower.

There is a friendly between Kowloon and the Indians, probably a draw, at Kowloon, and a game between C.S.C.C. and Hermes.

R. ABBIT.

I.R.C. *v.* KOWLOON.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. in the above match to be played at Sookunpoo to-morrow, commencing at 2 p.m. sharp.

M. P. Madar (Capt.), H. T. Barma, A. M. Rumjahn, A. R. Suffad, J. S. Ackber, Sirdar Khan, E. M. el Arnauli, D. Mohammed, A. R. H. Esmail, C. F. Doodha and E. Hiptoola.

"MAN'S SECRET ENEMIES."

THE MICROBE WORLD: ITS NATURE AND FUNCTION.

DR. M. B. OSMAN, M.D., UNFOLDS WONDERS OF BACTERIOLOGY.

Dr. M. B. Osman, M.D., acting professor of pathology and bacteriology, at Hong Kong University, broadcast on Wednesday night, from the local studio the following lecture, revealing in vivid and non-technical language, the great world of microbe and protoplasm revealed to modern scientists by the microscope.

The nature of these germs and the diseases which they inflict are dealt with at length.

NATURE, THE GREAT MOLOCH.

Good evening, everybody.

I want to introduce to you for your consideration some of the secret enemies which surround us all the time, with the reminder that "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down like a flower. He fleeth away as it were a shadow and never continueth in one stay." Those few simple words form the pivot upon which the whole of the philosophy of life revolves. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." The poetic assurance of its non-existence and the poetic consolation that what seems so is merely transition, give small comfort when that pale horse and its rider comes prancing by.

Most of us perhaps, are only rarely associated with those members of the "grizzly troop" like Birth, Life, Disease and Death. Dread for them, we may perhaps, have. Yes, dread! but in a mercifully vague and misty way. Mercifully, also, the tragedy of life though, sometimes seen is seldom realised; and it is only until the "ministers of human fate" drag us, or worse still, drag those near and dear to us that we become acutely conscious of the great drama of human suffering.

The Dark River.

But those of us who have been so much by the dark river, so near to us all, and have seen so many embark, that the dread of the old boatman, has in some measure disappeared—disappeared, not because of contempt bred of familiarity but because of an understanding bred of acquaintance of Nature and its ways. Nature, we have long recognised as Man's greatest adversary: Nature, the great Moloch, which exacts a frightful tax of human blood, sparing neither the young nor old; taking the child from the cradle, the mother from the babe, the father from the family. Is it strange then, that Man, unable to dissociate a personal element from such work, has incarnated an evil principle—the devil? And so sacrifices and burnt offerings are made to placate him; joss-sticks and incense are burnt to amuse him; the children are given amulets and silver hoops and other tokens of weird and mysterious import to frighten him; the big tree and the broad ground are beaten with awe-inspiring vigour to frighten him.

Nature's Inexorable Law.

If we have now so far outgrown this idea as to hesitate to suggest, in seasons of epidemic peril, that "it is for our sins we suffer"—when we know the drainage is bad; if we no longer mock the heart prostrate in grief with the words "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth"—when we know the milk should have been sterilised; if we have ceased to console with the expression that He hath done what seemth good in his eyes—when we know the child should have been vaccinated; if, I say we have in a measure, become emancipated, become free from such doctrines, such beliefs, we have not yet arisen to a true conception of Nature. Cruel, in the sense of being inexorable, she may be called; but we can no more break her great laws than we can the lesser laws of the state. The pity of it is that we do not know them all and in our ignorance we err daily and for our errors we pay a blood penalty. Fortunately, it is now a great and growing function of the medical profession to search out all these laws, to study the behaviour of *germs and other enemies of mankind* and to teach you, the public, so that you may walk therein and prosper.

The study of germs and bacteria is known as bacteriology and a bacteriologist is one who makes bacteriology his special line. A blundering art until forty or fifty years ago, it became a science by the discovery of the causes of many of the dangerous diseases.

What the Microscope Has Done.

Years ago we had no means of seeing very minute objects. To-day we have wonderful instruments, called microscopes, which can magnify the image of very small bodies one thousand times or more. It is really with the invention of this instrument that the study of germs as producers of disease began to take shape.

In 1671, a Jesuit priest named Kircher, invented a very crude microscope and with this he examined decaying meat, milk and cheese. From this time onwards various scientists began to improve the microscope and doctors of many countries worked hard to find the causes of disease. The last century saw great advances along this line. Pasteur, that great Frenchman, proved definitely that fermentation and various processes of decay were due to germs. In 1863 Devaine and Pollander proved that anthrax, a disease of man and animals, was due to a definite and a special germ. This is the first disease in which the germ was actually found.

In those days, wounds were very dangerous. They became pussy very easily and people died of blood poisoning in great numbers. Then came the work of that great surgeon Lord Lister. By applying the work of Pasteur, he discovered a way of killing the germs that infected wounds. His brilliant studies exerted a powerful influence on the doctrine of bacterial infection; indeed they laid the foundations of modern surgery. Lord Lister was a British surgeon and he will be remembered for all time as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

More Germs Discovered.

In rapid succession, the cause of relapsing fever, leprosy and typhoid fever were discovered; but the greatest discovery of all at about this time was that of Koch, a great German doctor, who discovered the cause of consumption in 1882, and the cause of cholera in 1884.

After this other workers found out the germs which cause pneumonia, diphtheria, lockjaw and plague. It is interesting to note that it was in Hong Kong during the terrible epidemic of 1893-94 that Kitasato and Yersin at the same time, discovered the plague germ.

Having glanced very hastily at the history of bacteriology let us consider some facts about the germs themselves. They are the smallest of living things yet known. They belong to the vegetable kingdom and consist of a jelly-like substance called protoplasm, which is covered and held in place by a very thin but well-formed sheath.

If nature had provided us with eyes one thousand times as powerful as those with which we are present obliged to be contented, we should form a very different idea of the living world around us. The living creatures, both plants and animals with which we are familiar, would fall into utter insignificance, as regards their number, by the side of the countless millions of very, very small living particles which would then come into view.

Myriad Multitudes of Living Creatures.

The minuteness of these creatures is such that their size baffles description in the ordinary terms of measurement. Thus, without going by any means to the smallest known forms, it was found that a common length of such germs is one-twenty-five thousandth of an inch or a thousandth part of a millimetre: a figure which conveys no definite impression with it. Perhaps it may help you to realise it better if I tell you that no less than 400 millions of these germs could be spread over one square inch in a single layer; that nearly 200 millions can cover a ten cent piece with ease; and a solid cubic inch would contain no less than 640,000 millions.

Interesting and important as it is to observe the appearance of these germs in the living state, yet this is by no means sufficient for a very thorough study of their shape and form. The great advances which have been made of our knowledge within recent years are largely due to the methods which have been devised for enhancing the appearance of germs by means of brilliant colours. As you know, striking colours are employed by both the savage and civilised man, or rather woman, to render themselves more conspicuous; in the case of the civilised woman by clothing in coloured garments, whilst in the savage the process of brilliantly colouring the body itself is adopted. The modern young flapper is in a class by herself. She does both. She wears coloured raiment and paints those parts of her anatomy which can be exposed (without risking unkind remarks, that is) with rouge, lipstick and all the rest of it. Now this is also the process which we bacteriologists use to render the germs more conspicuous amongst their surroundings. I don't mean we powder their noses and rouge their lips. We dye their bodies in much the same way as we dye silk or a hank of wool. We refer to the dyes we use as stains and there are now many methods of staining, each staining method colouring the germs in a special way. Curiously enough, germs react differently to some special staining methods.

Shapes and Powers.

Having thus made them stand out clearly by means of these dyes we can study their shape much more thoroughly. We find that their forms, though simple enough, have some variations which lend themselves to some convenient mode of classification. Some of them are more or less spherical and these we call micrococci; and these may exist singly, in pairs, in fours, in clusters or in chains. The bacilli are rod-like bodies of variable length. There are others which have spiral forms and to these the name spirilla is given and some members of this group may appear in much shorter forms as to resemble a "comma." There are, in addition, long forms which resemble cork-screws and these are called spirochaetes and a variety of these with very elisely set spirals and bent ends have been named "leptospira." There are yet others which are branching organisms, the streptothrix. To these various types may be added the yeasts and moulds, which give rise to hairy patches with which we are all familiar on articles of food, such as jam, bread and meat which have been unduly exposed to the air and moisture.

Of these variously shaped micro-organisms, some of the bacilli and spirillae and all of the spirochaetae are capable of locomotion. When properly stained we can see their organs of locomotion as very fine hairlike processes and these are differently situated in the different types of germs. The movements executed by these mobile organisms form one of the most facinating and entertaining spectacles that exists.

These minute individuals multiply by a simple method of division into two equal parts, each part developing into a fully-formed germ; or by a more complex process of forming a seed, which we call a spore. These spores, by the way, can endure the severest privations of hunger and thirst, are unaffected by cold far greater than that of an Arctic winter, and will survive the tropical heat of the greatest intensity—in fact, they are the hardiest forms of living matter which science has yet revealed.

How They Multiply.

Under favourable conditions bacterin are able to multiply at an enormous rate. It has been calculated that a bacillus, dividing once every hour, would at the end of 24 hours have increased to 17 millions; and if the division continued at the same rate we would find at the end of the third day an incalculable number of billions, which would weigh nearly seven thousand five hundred tons! Some varieties multiply even faster than this.

But fortunately for our welfare, th epossibility of such a happening is entirely beyond the slightest chance of realisation owing to the lack of food and the accumulation of poisonous waste products.

The conditions governing their growth are somewhat complex but a few of the chief factors concerned are moisture, air, food, temperature and light. All bacteria must have moisture or else they die sooner or later; and none can multiply without it. A supply of air is by no means essential to all types of germs. To some it is absolutely necessary; to others it is harmful while to the majority air supply is a matter of indifference.

The food supply of many consists of dead animal and vegetable matter, a few requiring living tissues while a small number can exist wholly on mineral salts or even the nitrogen of the air. The range of temperature suitable for the majority of germs lies between 60° and 104°f, body temperature being most suitable for disease-prolucing bacteria. Light, ordinary diffused daylight or its absence is of no moment to most germs but direct sunlight is a destroyer of all germs.

Keeping the World Young.

The study of the lives and behaviour of these minute organisms cannot but excite the wonder of those who make observations on them. It is truly marvellous to know that these bacteria can accomplish in their short lives of possibly a few hours or days, feats, which would baffle the cleverest chemists if given years of a lifetime to work upon. They give to the farmer the good quality of his crops, to the dairyman superior butter and cheese; they assist in a large measure to free our lakes and rivers from harmful pollutions; the tanning of leather for boots and shoes would be impossible without them; the manufacture of vinegar, beer and alcohol depend entirely on them. They eat up all the dead bodies of men and animals. Countless millions of men and animals have died since the dawn of time and thousands are dying daily and the earth would be full of these remains if bacteria did not dispose of them in their own inimitable way. No matter how strong the coffin may be, germs will get at the bodies. They can produce sufficient gas to explode the strongest lead-lined coffin; so you see, it does not matter what we do with our dead, these germs will still do their work. In fact, they keep the world young. They turn useless lumber into new sources of life. They feed the world and keep it going. Without them, no form of life is possible. I should really have entitled this paper: "Man's secret friends and foes" and I mention a few of the numerous things for which we have to be grateful to bacteria because I wish to emphasise that although a few of the types are fatal enemies of mankind, innumerable others of their kindred contribute to our welfare in countless ways.

But to-night we are limiting ourselves to those that are dangerous to us.

(Continued on Page 9.)

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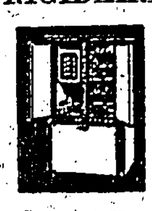
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"MAN'S SECRET ENEMIES."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.)

Let us take some of the very common disease conditions and see what part bacteria play in relation to them. Take ordinary wounds, for example. Some wounds keep clean and wholesome while other rapidly become pussy and dangerous. This is because the so-called pus-producing germs have invaded them. Even the most trifling wound may end in death if we are not careful. This is especially so if the wounded man is very old and feeble. At first the germs attack the wound and then they may make their way into the interior of the body by means of the blood stream and so produce one of the many types of condition which the lay mind calls "blood poisoning."

The Consumption Scourge.

Take another common disease like consumption. As you all know quite well, consumption is very common indeed, not only in Hong Kong but all over the world. It is perhaps, the most damaging and most widespread disease that man suffers. Every-one of us has sufferred from consumption at one time or another but most of us get better. In America nearly 10 per cent of all deaths are due to this disease. In Germany, nearly 12 per cent. In China the figures are even higher. This disease not only attack man but also various animals including cattle, monkeys, birds or even fish. Man may even become infected by drinking milk from sick cows. Consumption is really a terrible disease and the loss of life and wealth yearly is appalling. It is man's universal scourge, well deserving the name of "Captain of the men of Death" by Bunyan.

Pneumonia is another very prevalent and fatal disease. In the U.S.A. about 10 per cent. of all deaths are due to this disease. Many germs can cause pneumonia but the great number of cases are due to the special pneumonia germ. It attacks all ages but it is more dangerous at the extremes of life. Sir William Osler said, "Pneumonia may well be called the friend of the aged. Taken off by it in an acute, short, not often painful illness the old escapes those 'cold gradations of decay' that make the last stage of all so distressing." In Hong Kong, pneumonia exacts a very heavy toll.

Plague, of course, is of special interest here since it is in Hong Kong that the plague germ was discovered. This disease is a historical disease. The Philistines made offerings of golden images of mice that marred the land to stay a pestilence (Samuel 11). Even at that time people had suspected its connection with mice and rats. Plague is really a disease of the rat family and man is attacked secondarily. The rat flea does the transmitting and fortunately for us this flea perfers the rat and only bites man when there is no rat to bite. In Justinian's reign in the 6th century plague attacked the proud Roman Empire and carried away 50 per cent. of the inhabitants. In the 14th. century plague appeared in Europe and slew one fourth of the population. In India, half a million people die of this disease every year. Plague is always with China. In the 1910-11 over 45,000 people died in Manchuria. The great plague of London 1664-65,, over 70,000 deaths took place in a population of half a million. Entire families were swept away but fortunately, not a Shakespeare was on the list; otherwise such a genius would have been lost to mankind.

In is interesting to note the greatest plague prevention expert to-day is a Chinese: Dr. Wu Lien Teh.

Leprosy.

Leprosy is another historical disease. It appears to have prevailed in Egypt even as far back as three or four centuries before Christ. Both in India and China it was known centures B.C. Throughout the middle ages leprosy was very common in Europe and there were then over 20,000 leper asylums on that continent. Even to-day there are over 5,000 lepers in the Philipines and over 100,000 in India. In China it prevails extensively and in South Africa is seems to be on the increase. In Australia, New Zealand and the neighbouring island the disease also exists, chiefly among the Chinese. When the standard of living improves the disease tends to get less. Curiously enough the fear and dread of leprosy is without parallel. But it is not very infectious after all. It requires years of intimate contact before the disease can be transferred from one person to another. Many attempts to transfer the disease from man to man experimentally have all failed. The Chinese belief that one indesecretion with a leper will result in the cure of the leper and the infection of the partner is absolutely untrue.

I can go on for many hours telling you all the various diseases which are caused by bacteria and other secret enemies of man. Typhoid fever is always with us and so is small pox and malaria. Diphtheria is also common here and added to these, are the venereal diseases. But I must not take up too much of your time. Suffice for me to say that even to-day scientists all over the world are finding and getting more and more evidences to convict the micro-organisms.

The Common Cold.

Let me end by saying a few words about the common cold. More suffer from common cold than from any other single ailment. It is impossible to estimate just how many suffer from it but if the sum total of suffering, inconveniences, sequelae and economic loss resulting from cold could be obtained, I am sure this illness would at once cease to be looked upon as a trivial disorder.

Common cold is really a group of diseases of the nose and the air passages. The popular belief about colds being due to sudden changes of temperature and chilling of the body is not strictly true. These may make a man catch a cold more easily perhaps, but some sort of organism or even several varieties of them must attack the body. Some of these germs are usually already present in the nose, mouth or throat.

It is well to emphasise that colds are contracted from people already suffering from colds in much the same way as small-pox is contracted from a small-pox patient. Arctic explorers exposed to all contions usually supposed to produce colds do not suffer from this ailment until they return to civilisation to become infected by coming in contact with their fellow-men.

Kissing.

My paper should end here but this morning, a friend of mine, when he found out that I was going to broadcast asked me if it could be possible to say a few words about that popular pastime—at least, he said it is a popular pastime—which goes something like this:. The approximation and apposition of two pairs of obiculares orcs, spasmodic inspiratory efforts (often violent) which ends in a suction click of variable intensity. At first it sounded more like something terrible than a pastime to me.

Anway, you all must have read at some time or other about the millions of germs that can pass from one mouth to another during the act of kissing. I do not know anything at all as regards the actual number of germs that can be so transferred but I should imagine it must be extremely variable. A short wee peck that grandma receives, differs immensely (so I am told) from the long lingering embrace of lovers, all lost to the world, by themselves in a canoe on a blue lagoon underneath the mellow moon—or some such wierd mixture of circumstances!

But joking apart. It is rather difficult to treat this subject seriously, and yet it mus be considered a very important avenue of infection. The following diseases and still a lot others have been transferred from one person to another through kissing. You may believe it or not as you like. Even if you are inclined to believe it, you will probably risk it; Pneumonia, influenza, common cold, sore throats, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, mumps, tonsilitis, small pox, measles both the German and home grown variety and a whole lot of others.

It has been said by a prominent public health expert that if the public only knew what dangers attend on kissing, the practice will become automatically reduced to normal and proper limits—whatever those normal and proper limits may be!

THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING DEC. 16.

The annual meeting of the Boy Scouts' Association will be held at 5.15 p.m., on Wednesday, December 18, in St. John's Cathedral Hall.

The agenda is as follows:—

1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.
2. To elect the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and Council for the ensuing year.
3. To deal with any other business which may arise.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Council will be requested to wait, in order to elect Committee.

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CANON STREETER SPEAKS OUT.

"CHRISTIANITY AS SOLUTION OF CHINA'S PROBLEM."

SCIENCE AND RELIGION: CO-OPERATION IN SIGHT.

MAKING A BETTER AND BRIGHTER WORLD.

Canon B. H. Streeter, who arrived in Hong Kong by the s.s. Empress of Asia yesterday, was interviewed at the Bishop's House during the forenoon by local Press representatives.

The Canon expressed the view that religion and science were beginning to co-operate more closely, these days, with a mutual desire to make the world a better place in which to live.

RELATION OF RELIGION TO SCIENCE.

Canon Streeter fully justified his reputation as a keen wit during the interview with a *Daily Press* representative. Despite the fact that he had only just landed from the Empress of Asia, after the usual hustle and bustle, and was suffering from the effects of a relaxed throat, the Canon expressed his views upon certain ecclesiastical matters appertaining to the Far East very clearly and concisely.

After introductions and preliminaries were completed, the Canon, who has a habit of stroking his grey beard (after the manner of the great "W.G." of an earlier age) when in the midst of deep thought, brought his guns to bear on us before we had recovered our breath from the climb up the steep pathway to Bishop's House.

Reasons For His Visit.

"The first thing you gentlemen will ask," he began as we took our seats, "is, 'What am I doing in the Far East at the moment?'

"Well, I am here for two main reasons. Firstly, I was a British delegate to the recent Pan-Pacific Conference at Kyoto, a conference which dealt rather extensively, if non-committally, with the establishment and furtherance of Peace in the Far East generally. Next, I have visited the Far East to give lectures at the Imperial University at Tokyo, mainly dealing with 'Science, Philosophy, and Religion.' I have also given lectures in Shanghai and intend to do so in Hong Kong.

"I had intended to spend at least a fortnight in Hong Kong but, owing to illness, I am afraid I must curtail my visit somewhat. I shall go to Canton to-morrow, Friday, and return on Friday of next week.

His Ideals.

"No doubt many members of the public are anxious to know what is my general standpoint. Well, I believe that the period of the conflict between science and religion is fast drawing to a close.

"The great cause of human progress requires the aid both of science and religion. During the last ten or fifteen years there has been a notable movement among modern leaders of both these idealisms in Great Britain, towards mutual comprehension and harmonious co-operation.

"This should lead in the future to combined practical effort with a view to making the world a brighter and better place in which to live."

China's Troubles.

"How is the Church progressing in Japan?" queried our representative.

"It is difficult for me to quote figures with any degree of accuracy," he replied. "You must remember that I have not been there for a long period and only went to lecture to students."

"But," persisted our representative, "there is an old saying that 'familiarity breeds contempt.' Do you not think that the new-comer observes more during his first month's sojourn out here than in the years which may follows?"

"Well," replied the Canon cautiously. "I would not care to express a definite opinion on that point. Perhaps you are right. I have a host of impressions in my mind but wish to digest them carefully before I express a definite opinion upon any one of them.

"For instance, it seems fairly obvious to me that China's present economic troubles are due primarily to her internal political strife. Still, perhaps I had better say nothing about that as I am not an old resident in China and cannot, therefore, pose as an authority."

The Antidote.

"But, Canon, judging from the tone of your reply, am I right in assuming that you are of the opinion that the Church—or, rather, Christianity—can solve China's problem?"

"Well," replied the Canon hesitatingly, "that is a difficult question requiring a careful answer. For one thing, China is so divided into factions that the attainment of perfect unity presents a stupendous task which I do not think comes within the province of the Church to attempt to bring about. It is a political question."

"But the spread of Christianity would sharpen the political conscience?" queried another newspaper representative.

The Canon smiled.

"The conscience is the conscience," he returned, "politically or otherwise. There is only one conscience. Still, I think Christianity could do a great deal towards solving China's problem."

Church in Japan.

"Among those impressions you have stored away for future digestion," put in our representative, "what is the most vivid, Canon? For instance, what is the position of the Church in Japan to-day? Is it progressing? Among what class of the community are its most ardent followers?"

The Canon laughingly held up his hand.

"One moment, young man," he rejoined. "Give me a chance to answer one question at a time. Well, I think the Church in Japan is certainly making headway. So far as I could see, Christianity has made the more direct appeal to the educated classes."

"The poorer classes preferring to retain their faith in Shintoism?"

"Well, yes. I think that the proportion of educated Christians as against uneducated Christians is about ten to one, but I cannot, of course, guarantee those figures. It has to be remembered that the majority of the well-educated Christians, also, received their education, in the first place, in Christian institutions."

"And the Anglican Prayer Book controversy, Canon?"

"That did not affect the Church in Japan in the slightest, so far as I could gather."

Christianity in China.

"What of Christianity in China?"

"How can I say? My brief stay in Shanghai was spent in delivering lectures. I think that the spread of Christianity in China would give the people moral light and would have far-reaching effects upon China as a nation. I have noticed, however, that many leading members of the Chinese Government are professing Christians. Are there any other questions?"

"Yes, Canon, many but I believe they will be answered during the course of your lectures."

Canon B. H. Streeter, D.D., who is a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, has had great success with his book "Reality" which, up to the moment, has run into the ninth edition. His latest work, "The Primitive Church," was described "the book of the month" by the American Society."

CANON STREETER AT H.K. UNIVERSITY.

"THE PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE."

WHAT IT AIMED AT ACHIEVING.

Canon Streeter addressed a large audience in the Great Hall of Hong Kong University yesterday on "Some questions arising out of the Pan-Pacific Conference." He was one of the representatives of Great Britain at the Conference which was held recently in Kyoto with Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor in Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, in the chair.

International questions, Canon Streeter said, took various broad forms. They arose through the clash of the different cultures of the East and West, through the increasingly complex economic state of the world, and in part through improved communication between the nations. These improved communications had the result of throwing masses of people into close contact with others of an unfamiliar culture and economic status, thus increasing national and racial consciousness.

In Europe national consciousness and economic differences had resulted in the Great War, and the people of Europe were still living under the terror that that experience might be repeated in an even more devastating form at no distant date.

In the Old Days.

In the old days international relations were relatively simple, they were managed by princes and statesmen and warfare was in the main confined to professionals. Now-a-days war affected everyone, and in the next war, if there were one, there would be no distinction between combatant and non-combatant. International questions had, in consequence, become the concern of every one. In every country the majority of people were averse to war, but the fact that they desired peace did not mean that could get it. Good intentions were enough. The causes of war must be foreseen and if possible removed.

The Pan-Pacific conference came into being because a number of people in China, Japan, the United States and Canada saw possibilities in the Pacific area which might lead to a war which would involve the whole world.

Diplomatists were often abused on the score that they made war, but they had the same relation to the countries they served as a barrister had to his client. Public opinion in each country was the real power which was behind all questions of war.

The small group of men who met at Kyoto had in mind the question of looking forward, or getting information, and seeing the implication of that information, so that they might pass this knowledge on to the thinking public of each nation and so influence public opinion to bring about harmonious co-operation between the nations in things cultural and economic. A good deal of this information was subsequently published in pamphlet form—and is available to the general public.

The Conference opened with a discussion on cultural questions, and economic questions followed. Modern economic development they discovered was affecting the cultures of both East and West in a not dissimilar way, and was having a marked effect in the East on the status of women. American relations with Japan, extrality in China, and the Government and status of Shanghai, besides the Manchurian question were also discussed.

Better Informed Public Opinion.

The object of all this accumulation of facts and interchange of views was, the speaker continued, the bringing about of a better informed public opinion in all the countries concerned, and an increase of mutual sympathy of one nation for another. But it was not enough for a limited number of people to meet once in two years, local discussion was needed. Hong Kong was a place where this kind of discussion of groups of men of good will, of different nationalities would be of great value. The public opinion of Hong Kong would affect more than one nation, and, moreover, this Colony had academic institutions in which the issues of cultural and economic questions would be understood.

There was even more in such discussions, Canon Streeter concluded, than culture, art, economics or war. There was a growing feeling all over the world that humanity in the last resort was one. We wanted to stop war not only because it was wasteful and inconvenient but because it was fundamentally wrong. The more people who could be found who regarded men of other nations as men—not as "foreign devils"—the more likely you were to get these difficulties solved.

ROUND THE COURTS.

A "MARKET BULLY."

A Chinese woman who was brought up before Mr. W. Schofield at Kowloon Magistracy on a charge of aiding and abetting a small girl to sell vegetables without a licence outside the Yaumati market was described by Sergeant Barnicle as one of the "market bullies." It was stated that she was at the head of an organisation of small girls who persisted in damaging the business of the market.

Evidence was given that the woman, who received money from the girl after she had made a sale of vegetables, ran away on seeing an Indian constable. The girl was taken to the station and the woman was arrested later.

Remarking that people who taught children to break the law would be heavily punished, his Worship fined the woman $25, or six weeks' hard labour. The girl was discharged with a caution.

WANTED WORK? GOT THE BIRCH.

A Chinese who had been banished from Hong Kong in 1925 for a term of ten years found himself in the dock for the theft of eight iron bars and the more serious charg of returning from banishment. The man admitted the larceny, and added as an excuse for returning before his time that he came to look for work.

Defendant, who had two previous convictions before his deportation, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with a further eight months and 15 strokes of the birch on the banishment charge.

THEFT FROM KOWLOON DOCKS.

The theft of six pounds of copper cable was the charge preferred against a Chinese by Mr. Marriott, prosecuting on behalf of the Kowloon Docks. The man pleaded guilty.

It was stated that the defendant smuggled himself in with the workmen. He was leaving the yard with the copper cable concealed in his girdle and hat.

Defendant was fined $10, or fourteen days' hard labour.

ROBBERY CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

A charge of robbery and kidnapping on board a junk in May, 1928, against a Chinese was mentioned when it was stated that the defendant was certified as unfit to appear in Court. The case had been before the Court previously but was adjourned to consider certain matters of evidence.

Det.-Sub-Inspector Dorling said that he had been instructed to withdraw the charge as the police would not offer any further evidence against the defendant. As, however, the man was still under detention, perhaps it would be necessary to have a remand until he was fit to appear in Court and be given his discharge.

His Worship granted the officer until Saturday morning to consider the position.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

A 49 METRE TRANSMISSION.

To-day's Wireless Programme broadcast by Z.B.W. on the wavelengths of 355 metres and 49 metres. Listeners are requested to kindly report on the reception of the 49 metre transmission, which will be used simultaneously with the 355 metres transmission, during all programmes excepting the evening one, when it will not be switched on until 9.30 p.m.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News

12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

5 to 5.30 p.m.—Programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie.

"Chal Romano Overture" (Ketelbey), The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

"My Blue Heaven" (Whiting and Donaldson) and "Because I Love You" (Berlin), Gracie Fields, Comedienne.

"Always" (Irving Berlin) and "Just a Cottage Small" (By a Waterfall) (B. G. De Sylva—James F Hanley), Victor Salon Orchestra.

"At Dawning" (Charles Wakefield Cadman) and "The Waltzing Doll" (La Poupee Valsante (Poldini), Victor Concert Orchestra.

"I kiss your hand, Madame—Tango" (Ralph Erwin—Fritz Rotter) and "Twilight—Tango" (Edouard Bianco), Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

5.30 to 6 p.m.—Aunt Joan, Uncle Dick and Uncle Jeff will entertain the Kiddies.

6 to 7 p.m.—Programme of Chinese records.

(Continued on next Column.)

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

9 to 10.30 p.m.—Programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie.

"The Desert Song"—Vocal Gems (Romberg) and "The Blue Mazurka"—Vocal Gems (Lehar), Light Opera Company.

"Caprice Viennois" (Kreisler) and "Humoresque" Dvorak-Kreisler), Fritz Kreisler, Violin Solo.

"Idylle" (Edward Elgar) and "Evensong" (Easthope Martin), Herbert Dawson.

"Lo! Here The Gentle Lark" (Sir Henry R. Bishop) and "Solvejg's Song (Chanson Solvejg)" (Greig), Amelita Calli-Curci.

"Dolores—Waltz" (Waldteufel) and "Moraima—Spanish Caprice" (M. Espinosa), Creatore's Band.

"How Beautiful upon the Mountain" (F. Flaxington Harker) and "The Holy City" (F. E. Weatherly—Stephen Adams), Marion Talley.

"Carmen—Selection, Part 1, 2, 3 and 4" (Bizet), Creatore and His Band.

"Beautiful Night—Waltz" (Offenbach) and "Spring Song"—Waltz (Mendelssohn), International Concert Orchestra.

"Santa Lucia Luntana (Santa Lucia, I long for you" (E. A. Mario) and "Voce's Notte! (Voice of the Night" (C. O. Lardini—Ernesto de Curtis), Beniamino Gigli.

"La Boheme-Fantasia, Part 1 and 2" (Puccini), Victor Symphony Orchestra.

"Ramona" (Wayne) and "Why does the Hyena Laugh" (Wood and Long), Gracie Fields, Comedienne.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

SCOTTISH CUP DRAW.

QUEEN'S PARK TO PLAY RANGERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The draw for the first round of the Scottish Cup, to be played on January 18, resulted as follows:—

Motherwell *v.* East Stirling.
Arbroath *v.* Galston.
Albion Rovers *v.* Alloa.
Dalbeattie Star *v.* Partick.
St. Bernards *v.* Third Lanark.
Buckie Thistle *v.* Falkirk.
Murrayfield Amateurs *v.* Burnt Island Shipyard.
Stranraer *v.* Dundee United.
Inverness Caledonians *v.* Celtic.
Dumbarton *v.* Cowdenbeath.
Dundee *v.* Morton.
Civil Services Strollers *v.* Clachnacudden.
Boness *v.* St. Johnstone.
Mid-Annandale *v.* Ayr.
Airdrieonians *v.* Dunfermline.
Hibernians *v.* Leith Amateurs.
Hamilton *v.* Stenhousemuir.
East Fife *v.* Queen of South.
Clyde *v.* Keith.
Forfar *v.* Brechin City.
Peterhead *v.* Vale of Leven.
Royal Albert *v.* Beith.
King's Park *v.* Bathgate.
Nithsdale Wanderers *v.* St. Andrew's University.
Inverness Citadel *v.* Armadale.
St. Cuthbert Wanderers *v.* St. Mirren.
Queen's Park *v.* Glasgow Rangers.
Kilmarnock *v.* Paisley Academicals.
Solway Star *v.* Montrose.
Hearts *v.* Clydebank.
Falkirk Amateurs *v.* Leith Athletic.
Raith Rovers *v.* Aberdeen.

FOOTBALL.

C.A.A. *v.* ROYAL NAVY.

The following players have been selected to play against the Royal Navy in a friendly match to-morrow at 4 p.m. at North Point Stadium:—

Chan Sek Pui; Ng Kam Chuen, Lai Yuk Tat; Ho Cho Yin, Wong Shui Wa, Lam Yuk Ying; Tso Kwai Sing, Ho Ka Keung, Wong Pak Chong, Suen Kam Suen, and Chan Kwong In.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL.

IOWA'S REINSTATEMENT PETITION DENIED.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The Western Conference faculty committee today denied Iowa's petition for reinstatement to Big Ten football circles.

Iowa was removed from the Big-Ten last spring on a charge of proselytism and subsidizing athletes.

New York, Dec. 7.—While most of the United States forgot fall sports and shivered in the grip of early winter to-day, a few Southern colleges and universities played end-of-season games. Scores of the chief contests follow:

Flordia 20, Orgeon 6.
Georgia 12, Georgia Tech 6.
Western Maryland 12, Maryland 6.
Oklahoma City University 27, Davis Elkins 14.
North Carolina 48, Duke 7.

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., O.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 50/20.

1.—Camp Attendance Roles.

Officers Commanding Units, Platoons and Sections will please check their roles, at the earliest possible date, at Headquarters in order to avoid any possible errors in compiling Pay Lists.

2.—Musketry.

The Engineer and Reserve Companies will fire Part II. Table "T" Rifle at Stonecutters Island on Sunday, December 15.

Range Officer: Capt. A. M. Thornhill.

Dress: Musketry order, mufti or uniform.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Police Pier at 9.10 a.m.

3.—Casuals Musketry.

All O.C. units will warn all those who have not fired part II. Table "T" Rifle to join the Musketry party above mentioned in Order No. 2 on Sunday, December 15, O.C. units will report by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, December 18, whether they have any casuals to fire on Sunday, December 22, and if so how many.

4.—Corps Band.

There will be a full Band Practice at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. sharp in mufti on Tuesday, December 17. All members of the Band are asked to make a special effort to be present.

5.—The Battery.

December 13 to 15. Practice Camp at Tai Lam as previously notified. Transport will leave Kowloon Ferry on Friday, December 13, at 5.45 p.m.

Dress: Tunic, shorts, great coats, helmet, puttees (tapes at the bottom) and bandolier.

6.—Engineer Company.

Thursday, December 19. Parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m., for Miniature or Kennedy Road Range. Dress: Mufti.

All members who have not completed their musketry Table "T," will proceed to the Stonecutters Range on Sunday, December 15. Dress: Musketry order, uniform or mufti optional.

7.—Corps Signals.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 19, for Signal Training. Dress: Mufti.

8.—Armoured Car Company.

CAR SECTION.

Parade at Headquarters on Friday, December 13, at 5.30 p.m., for Machine Gun Instruction.

MOTOR CYCLE SECTION.

Parade at Headquarters on Friday, December 13 at 5.30 p.m. for Instructional Ride.

9.—Machine Gun Company.

Parade in mufti at 5.30 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesday, December 17, for Machine Gun Training.

10.—Scottish Company.

Parade on Thursday, December 19, 1929. Nos. 5 and 7 Platoons will parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. under Lieut. H. R. Forsyth. Squad drill with arms, belts and frogs will be worn.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock under Lieut. G. Duncan, M.B.E.

11.—Portuguese Company.

COMPANY PARADES.

The Company will parade at Headquarters on Friday, December 20, at 5.30 p.m. for Platoon training.

This will be the last parade this year and it is hoped that everyone will do their best to attend.

There are quite a number who have not as yet attended the necessary number of drill this season. Those concerned should make every endeavour to do so in the near future.

The next Company Parade will be held at Headquarters on Friday, January 3, 1930, when everyone is expected to attend.

RECRUITS.

It is most essential that all recruits should attend all possible parades.

RIFLES.

All ranks are reminded that all rifles and bayonets properly cleaned, should be returned to Corps Stores by Friday, December 13, 1929.

12.—Result of Machine Gun Field Firing Competition.

	Pts.
No. 6 Platoon, Sergt Cuthill	43½
A.C. Section, C.S.M. Wilson	33
No. 2 Platoon, Sgt. Urquhart	28½
M.C. Section, L/Sgt. Rogers	23½
No. 1 Platoon, Lt. Penn	21
No. 2 Platoon, Cpl. Edgar	13
M.G. Troop, Lt. Potts	7

The Commandant congratulates all ranks of No. 6 Platoon on again winning the competition, their fine performance demonstrated a great advance in training.

13.—Transfer.

No. 994 Corpl. H. V. Parker is transferred from No. 1 Platoon to Reserve Company as from date.

14.—Reversion.

No. 994 Corpl. H. V. Parker, No. 1 Platoon, reverts to the ranks at his own request.

15.—Resignation.

The following is permitted to resigned from the Corps:—No. 894 L/Bdr. A. R. J. White, the Battery, as from December 12, 1929.

(Continued on next Column.)

16.—Leave.

No. 944 Sigm. A. E. Coates, Corps Signals, from December 1 to 31, 1929.

Lieut. H. Owen Hughes, No. 4 Platoon, from November 15 to December 31, 1929.

No. 1343 Pte. V. W. L. Stanion, No. 1 Platoon, from November 20, 1929, to November 19, 1930.

17.—Promotion.

No. 1420 L/Corpl. G. E. R. Divett, No. 1 Platoon, to be Corporal from date.

R. A. WOLFE-MURRAY, Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, December 12, 1929.

NOTICE.

Christmas Cards are on sale in the Officers' and Sergeants' Mess and Canteen at 40 cents each.

"TREASURE SHIP" IN LONDON.

BATTLE WITH STORMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Italian art treasure ship, the Leonardo da Vinci, which has come through the thick of the furious gales of the past week, arrived at Gravesend to-day.

Flags were dipped in salute of the craft and hooters and syrens shrieked their welcome.

One of the officers, in an interview, stated that the voyage was terrible, the weather being among the worst he had ever encountered, but all the pictures were safe and the crew unhurt.

He added that a tug should have piloted the Leonardo da Vinci during the voyage, but the vessel was obliged to go off in answer to an S.O.S. call from a distressed ship.

"Our anxiety in battling with such a gale was the greater because we knew that the cargo was perhaps the most precious that any ship had ever carried.

"Even during to-day's voyage, we had fierce tides against us," he concluded.

The vessel is remaining at Gravesend to-night and proceeds to-morrow to the West India Dock, where an official reception will be held.

The Italian art treasures on board, destined for the forthcoming London exhibition, are valued at £14,000,000.

THE BIRTH OF WIRELESS.

HISTORIC OCCASION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Dec. 12.

Signor Marconi is broadcasting to-day from England for re-transmission through American broadcasting stations, a description of his experience at St. John's, Newfoundland in receiving the famous "S" signal from Poldhu, Cornwall on December 12, 1901. This was the first wireless signal to be received across the Atlantic, and it demonstrated that the waves would travel round the protuberance of the earth's surface.

Signor Marconi's broadcasts will be transmitted to the United States through a short-wave experimental station at the Marconi works at Chelmsford. He will have with him Messrs. Kemp and Paget, who were with him at St. John's Newfoundland, and are still associated with him.

SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

PREMIER ANNOYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

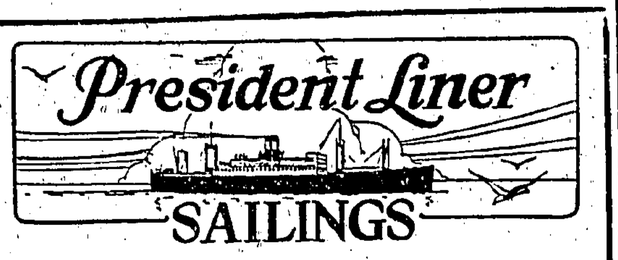
PARIS, Dec. 11.

A heated scene occured to-day during the debate in the Chamber on the War Ministry Estimates.

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, roundly denounced the Left Opposition, declaring that they were merely splitting hairs and adding: "If you want a battle, we accept it."

On the subsequent division, which the Premier said he made a test of confidence, the Government had a majority of only thirty-two.





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Pres. Taft... Tues., Jan. 21
Pres. Jefferson ...Tues., Feb. 4

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Pres. Polk ... Sun., Jan. 12, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams...Sun., Jan. 26, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison Sun., Feb. 9, 8 a.m.
Pres. Johnson Sun., Feb. 23, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Cleveland Dec. 17, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison .. Dec. 21, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce..... Dec. 31, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson...Jan. 4, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft Jan. 14, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley Jan. 18, 6 p.m.

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INDIAN RAILWAYS' TROUBLES.

Mr. H. Jackson, agent of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, presiding at the annual railway conference to Simla, affirmed that a spirit of marked goodwill prevailed among the officers and staff. There was no deep-rooted feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the employees with regard to conditions of service in the past, and the majority were contented and happy. The railway service was one of the best in India. Undoubtedly the railway labourers suffered difficulties because they were bound hand and foot to the moneylenders. A partial remedy for this state of things lay in the formation of railway co-operative credit societies. Mr. Jackson said he hoped that the Whitley Commission would inquire fully into the question.

Mr. Jackson said he had been informed that on the first-class railways alone 2,500,000 passengers were detected in 1928 travelling without tickets. The railways had done everything possible to stop the evil but substantial abatement would not be possible until the Act was amended, making it a cognisable offence to travel without a ticket. Mr. Jackson urged that the Railway Board should consider early legislation which he appealed to the Assembly to approve without delay. He emphasised that the railways had replaced the right conservatism

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

TWO-YEAR-OLD SWIMMER.

WANTED TO GO OVERBOARD IN MID-ATLANTIC.

Said to be the champion baby swimmer of the world, Marjorie Best, aged two, of Detroit, arrived at Southampton with her father, Mr. John W. Best, a professional swimming coach in America. Mr. Best left England many years ago and returned to pay a visit to his home town of Grimsby.

Mr. Best described how Marjorie began her swimming career. "At eleven months she was dropped into a swimming bath without wings or anything to hold her up. I was in the water to see what happpened, but Marjorie came up like a cork and seemed to love it. When she was only a year old Marjorie could swim by herself and since then she has made wonderful progress. She can swim as well, if not better, than many grown-ups.

"Throughout the voyage from America she has swum the length of the bath—about 50 feet—by herself each day. She almost wanted to swim the Atlantic. When we were about half way over a balloon with which she was playing blew overboard. 'I'll get it, daddy; fetch my bathing costume,' said Marjorie. But I thought that was just a little too much for her."

of the past by more progressive methods. The most important problem now was to attract traffic to meet motor competition and in this connection the publicity campaign was proving useful.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aki Maru due from Japan Dec. 10.
Akita Maru due from Japan Dec. 23.
Alipore due from Japan Dec. 19.
Aller due from Europe Dec. 28.
Ammon due from Shanghai Dec. 23.
Angers due from Europe Dec. 17.
Annam due from Europe Dec. 15.
Antenor due from Singapore Dec. 12.
Anyo Maru due from Singapore Dec. 20.
Athos II due from Japan Dec. 16.
Bellerophon due from Europe Dec. 27.
Beltana due from Japan Dec. 13.
Benarty due from Singapore Dec. 14.
Bendoran due from Manila Dec. 13.
Bengal Maru, due from Japan Dec. 27.
Bingo Maru due from Singapore Dec. 15.
Bremerhaven due from Rabaul Dec. 16/18.
Bronxville due from Europe Jan. 19.
Burgenland due from Europe Jan. 9.
Canton due from Shanghai Dec. 20.
Ceylon due from Japan Jan. 11.
Chinese Prince due from New York Dec. 17.
City of Durham due from Europe Dec. 18.
City of Hereford due from Europe Jan. 15.
City of Kobe due from Europe Jan. 12.
Coblenz due from Europe Jan. 15.
Cyclops due from Japan Dec. 20.
D'Artagnan due from Shanghai Dec. 30.
Dakar Maru due from Japan Dec. 13.
Danmark due from Shanghai Jan. 4.
Delagoa Maru due from Singapore Dec. 21.
Demodocus due from Europe Dec. 31.
Diomed due from Shanghai Jan. 7.
Dolius due from Europe Jan. 3.
Durban Maru due from Singapore Jan. 10.
Empress of Asia due from Manila Dec. 16.
Emp. of Canada due from Shanghai Dec. 28.
Empress of Russia due Vancouver Dec. 14.
Ermland due from Europe Dec. 28.
Franken due from Europe Jan. 25.
Fushimi Maru due from Singapore Jan. 10.
General Metzinger due from Europe Jan. 14.
Genoa Maru due from Singapore Jan. 8.
Glenamoy due from Europe Jan. 5.
Glengary due from Europe Jan. 16.
Gleniffer due from Shanghai Dec. 22.
Glenshane due from Europe Dec. 30.
Hakone Maru due from Shanghai Dec. 13.
Havelland due from Singapore Dec. 18.
Hector due from Europe Jan. 9.
Hilda due from Europe Dec. 23.
Himalaya due from Shanghai Dec. 27.
Hong Kheng due from Europe Dec. 14.
Ilmar due from Shanghai Dec. 18.
Isar due from Shanghai Jan. 4.
Ixion due from Europe Jan. 7.
Java due from Europe Jan. 9.
Jeypore arrived from Singapore Dec. 12.
Kamakura Maru due from Japan Jan. 2.
Khiva due from Europe Dec. 20.
Khyber due from Japan Dec. 27.
Koenigsberg due from Shanghai Dec. 24.
Lahore due from Shanghai Jan. 10.
Malwa due from Shanghai Dec. 20.
Manila Maru due from Japan Dec. 23.
Mantua due from Europe Jan. 2.
Mirzapore due from Europe Dec. 20.
Mishima Maru due from Shanghai Dec. 30.
Muroran Maru due from Japan Dec. 14.
Nagano Maru due from Singapore Jan. 5.
Nellore due from Europe Jan. 6.
Oldenburg due from Shanghai Jan. 10.
Panama due from Europe Dec. 17.
Patroclus due from Shanghai Dec. 23.
Philoctetes due from Europe Jan. 6.
Pres. Cleveland due from Shanghai Dec. 16.
Pres. Garfield due from Shanghai Dec. 28.
Pres. Hayes due from Shanghai Dec. 14.
Pres. Lincoln due from Manila Dec. 16.
Pres. Madison due from Shanghai Dec. 20.
Pres. Van Buren due from Shanghai Dec. 14.
Rajputana due from Japan Jan. 3.
Saarbruecken due from Europe Dec. 21/22.
Saarland due from Shanghai Dec. 12.
Sphinx due from Europe Jan. 1.
Springbank due from New York Jan. 1.
St. Albans due from Japan Jan. 2.
Suwa Maru due from Japan Dec. 27.
Sydney Maru, outward from Japan Dec. 12.
Taiping due from Australia Jan. 7.
Taiyo Maru due from Shanghai Dec. 16.
Takada due from Singapore Dec. 19.
Takliwa arrived Amoy Dec. 12.
Talamba due from Japan Jan. 3.
Talma due from Singapore Jan. 7.
Talthybius due from Europe Dec. 17.
Tango Maru due from Japan Dec. 24.
Tasmaina Maru due from Singapore Dec. 13.
Tenyo Maru due from Japan Dec. 31.
Tilawa due from Japan Dec. 30.
Tjikarang due from Java Dec. 27.
Tjikembang due from Java Dec. 18.
Tjileboet due from Java Dec. 20.
Tjisondari due from Amoy Dec. 21.
Tjisaroea due from Amoy Dec. 17.
Tottori Maru due from Japan Dec. 27.
Tsuruga Maru due from Singapore Dec. 10.
Urbino due from Europe Dec. 21.
Viminale due from Shanghai Jan. 6.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday from Vancouver and the North by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia:—Mrs. C. C. Winslow, Miss Winslow, Mrs. J. C. Dysart, Mrs. E. E. Thomas, Mrs. F. C. Buxton, Miss H. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. W. Ferrier, Misses J. and L. Ferrier, Masters I. and Ian Ferrier, Mr. F. Bumann, Mr. C. B. Manifold, Mr. W. M. Bangham, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dixon, Mrs. Ed. Stone, Mr. F. A. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Kerr, Prof. and Mrs. C. G. Seligman, Mrs. C. Wellman, Rev. Canow B. H. Streeter, Mr. B. C. Guy, Mr. B. Anson, Mr. E. H. Randall, Mr. T. L. Shum, Mr. E. J. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Newmeyer, Mr. S. A. Lopes, Mr. A. J. Edgar, Mrs. C. E. Weiss, Mr. H. B. Glodhell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mr. L. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Leon, Mr. Y. S. Chen, Mr. P. C. Goh, Mr. See Tak Kee, Mr. P. S. Tsui, Mrs. V. Steensby, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Chau, Mr. E. T. Holmberg, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. MacMath, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Chen, Mr. J. Malakey, Mr. H. C. Pond, Mr. J. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gillespie, Mr. Y. S. Yung, Miss K. L. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wong, Mr. F. Wu, Mr. Y. M. Yang, Mr. L. C. Pun, Mr. S. F. Wong, Mr. Yuen Chung, Mr. E. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Tong Toi Peng, Mr. Ko Leong Hee, Miss E. M. Crawford, Mr. C. H. Lau, Mr. Y. Ho, Mr. S. C. Liu, Mr. C. C. Liu, Mr. A. S. Dong, Mr. K. S. Lee, Col. and Mrs. F. S. Exham, Mr. N. P. Ivanoff, Mr. J. A. Plummer, Mrs. Y. C. Tsang, Mrs. J. Shea, Mr. T. K. Yip, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, Mrs. A. H. Roberts, Mr. S. Y. Euren, Mrs. A. C. Miskin, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Chen, Mr. K. W. Choy, Mr. C. B. Weiss, Mr. J. N. Grant, Mr. H. N. Hirech, Mrs. M. C. Garlick, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Mei, Mrs. S. and Miss Mei, Mr. Y. N. King, Mr. T. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Heyes, Mr. Yao Joo Woo, Mr. K. C. Ho, Miss T. Mackin, Mr. K. Cheng, Mr. Wong Yuen Bun, Mrs. A. G. Grantham, Mr. John Delaittre, Mr. E. Stent, Mr. S. Schlussel, Mr. O. C. Raphael, Miss Z. Yuen, Mr. S. C. Lau, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yuen, Mrs. A. E. Anderson, Miss A. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cantwell, Master K. Cantwell, Miss N. Cantwell, Miss F. H. Murray, Mrs. T. J. Henry, Mr. E. S. Kilbourne, Mr. O. W. French, Mr. J. L. Grant, Miss B. Christiansen, Miss A. E. Jacobs, Mr. A. Black, and Mr. P. C. Brown. For Manila: Mrs. C. D. A. Gutierrez Lieut.-General Sas. Prince Alonghot, Lt.-Comdr. L. R. Riddhirong, Comdr. L. Sarasiddhayanuker, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Young, Dr. O. P. Peltzer, Mr. R. C. Johnson, Mrs. P. C. Rubio, Miss M. Rubio, Master J. Rubio, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Page, Mrs. M. L. G. Hull, Mr. R. Sugiyama, Mr. P. Burgess, Mrs. Y. I. Fink, Miss E. Fink, Miss C. Haist, Mrs. M. Ray, Master D. Ray, Mrs. H. Stone Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hahn, Rev. Sr. M. Theudere, Rev. Sr. M. Rosemonde, Rev. Sr. M. Goupil, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Spence, Misses M., E. and P. Spence, Mr. H. Koga, Mr. and Mrs. E. Andres, Mrs. R. A. Gilmore, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Foster, Miss P. A. Foster, Miss O. Schultz, Mrs. C. Kling, and Miss H. Roth.

The following passengers arrived here yesterday by the s.s. Antenor, from the United Kingdom *via* ports:—Capt. H. F. Bloxham, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Baird, Mr. F. C. Clemo, Mrs. N. V. A. Croucher, Master R. Croucher, Mrs. P. M. Davis, Mrs. E. B. Dreher, Mr. G. E. Ellams, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. L. Grist, Mr. F. Goodwin, Mr. F. Gorton, Mr. E. A. Griffiths, Mrs. O. Gledhill, Mr. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lambert, Mr. R. W. Lee-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. B. Maturin, Dr. J. T. McGinn, Mrs. A. Moodie, Mr. C. J. Mayo, Mr. N. J. Perrin, Mr. T. Ramsay, Mrs. W. T. Southorn, Mr. W. H. le Sueur, Mr. V. M. Studd, Mrs. D. Stoney, Mr. M. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Tomes, Capt. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mrs. J. G. P. Wilson, and Mr. C. F. Young.

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Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st December, or they will not be recognised.

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11th Dec., 1929. [8733

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CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ACHILLES"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

12th December, 1929. [8737

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "OLDENBURG"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th December, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 12th December, 1929, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th December, 1929, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th Dec., 1929. [8721

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ANTENOR"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st January, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

12th December, 1929. [8737

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, GENOA AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "OUDERKERK"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th December, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th December, 1929, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, Hong Kong.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within Ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
General Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th Dec., 1929. [8716

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ADRASTUS"
FROM NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo having arrived per s.s. "ACHILLES" from SINGAPORE will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

11th Dec., 1929. [8733

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ACHILLES"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 11th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

11th Dec., 1929. [8732

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "ANTENOR"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 12th December.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th December, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st January, 1930, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

12th December, 1929. [8737

LOST.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Two BILLS of LADING, duly Endorsed, for 26 BOXES PRINTING PRESS MACHINERY EX S.S. "ADRASTUS"/"ACHILLES" Marked

L & M
WTYP
HONGKONG

Have Been LOST, and is Warned Against Negotiating These Documents which are declared *Null* and *Void*.

[8744

THE TIME FOR BLANKETS

IS HERE, BUT WHAT SHALL BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT AFFORD THEM?

MEMBERS of the Committee attend at the Society's Room, CITY HALL, EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10.30 to receive GIFTS of BLANKETS, Part-worn Clothing, etc.

HONG KONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
(Est. 1922). [8718

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. — SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	THURSDAY, DEC. 12.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
				Banks				
...	$1,335	...	...	H.K. Banks	...	...	...	$1,315
...	...	...	£12 4	Do. (London)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	£18⅝	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	£19¼
...	...	...	£30½	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	£34¼
...	...	...	£15¼	Do. "C"	...	...	...	£15
$95	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...	$95
				Insurances				
...	...	...	$695	Canton Ins.	...	...	...	$680
...	$2.20	...	...	Underwriters	$2.05	...	...	...
T160	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...	T160
$357	...	...	...	Union Ins.	$358	...	$360	...
...	...	...	M.$50	Yangtsze Ins.	...	...	...	$60
$310	...	...	...	China Fires	$310	...	...	...
...	...	...	$815	H.K. Fires	$815	...	...	...
				Shipping				
...	...	...	$25½	Douglases	...	...	...	$25
$26½	...	...	...	Steamboats	$26½	...	...	...
$48	...	...	...	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...	$50
...	...	...	$70	Do. (def.)	...	...	...	$90
...	...	...	95/-	Shell Transports	...	...	...	100/-
...	...	...	$22	Water-boats	...	...	...	$21½
				Mining				
$4.70	...	...	...	Benquets	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	60/-	Kailans	...	...	...	57/6
...	...	...	T13.60	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...	T.14½
...	...	...	T.7½	Do. (single)	...	...	...	T.9
...	...	...	T1.30	Explorations	...	...	...	T.1¾
...	...	...	T.5	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...	T.3½
...	...	...	$12	Raubs	$10½	...	...	...
...	...	...	21/-	Tronoh Mines	...	...	...	20/-
				Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				
...	...	...	$145	H.K. & K. Wharfs	...	...	...	$142
...	...	...	$5.35	Providents	$5.35	...	...	...
$32½	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...	$33
...	...	...	T.94	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...	T.95
...	...	...	T.7½	New Engineerings	...	...	...	T.7½
...	...	...	T.190	Hongkews	...	...	...	...
				Cotton Mills				
...	...	...	T.14	Ewos	...	...	T.14/	13.80
...	...	...	T.74	Shai. C'tons (old)	...	...	...	T.78
...	...	...	T.47	Do. (new)	...	...	...	T.51.
...	...	...	T.9	Zoong Sings	...	...	...	T9.40
				Lands, Hotels and Buildings				
$10.90	$11.10	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	$10.90	...	10.90/	11
$64	$65	...	...	H.K. Lands	$63½	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.161	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...
$7.00	...	...	...	H.K. Realtys	88	...	...	...
$14½	...	...	...	Humphreys	...	...	...	$14.40
...	$98	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
				Public Utilities				
...	$18¾	...	...	Tramways	$18	...	...	...
...	...	...	$11¼	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...	$11.65
...	...	...	$6.05	Do. (new)	...	...	...	$5½
...	...	...	$69¾	Star Ferries	$69½	...	...	...
$16.65	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	$16.80	...	$17	...
...	...	...	$16.10	Do. (new)	$16.45	...	...	...
...	$65¼	...	...	H.K. Electrics	$64¼	...	$64¾	...
$23	...	...	...	Macao do.	...	...	...	...
...	$21	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
$7.80	...	...	...	Telephones	...	...	...	$8
T.15½	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...	...
...	10/-	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...	9/-
...	19/-	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
				Industrials				
...	...	...	T.11	Caldbeck, (ord.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.10	Macgregor (pref.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$2¼	Canton Ices	...	$2.75	...	...
$12.70	...	...	...	Cements (comb.)	$12.65	...	...	...
...	...	...	$9½	Do (old)	...	...	...	$9
...	...	...	$3	Do. (new)	...	...	...	$3
...	$7½	...	...	Ropes	$7	$7½	...	...
$0.90	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$27	Malabon Sugars	...	...	...	$29
$5	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...	...
				Miscellaneous				
...	...	...	$20½	Dairy Farms	$20½	...	...	...
...	...	...	$0.80	Der A. Wings	...	...	...	...
...	$28½	...	...	Amusements	$27½	...	...	...
...	...	...	$1.30	Constructions	...	...	...	$1.30
...	...	...	$1¼	Lane Crawfords	...	...	...	$1.90
$18	...	...	...	Mackintoshs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$12	Nanyang Tobacco	$4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sinceres (old)	$10½	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	$9¾	...	...	...
...	$12	...	...	Watsons	$11½	...	...	...
...	...	...	$2½	Wm. Powells	...	$2.50	...	...
...	...	...	60%	B. Ind. G.8 Bonds	60%	...	...	...
4½%	prem.	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...	$104

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG" On 14th Dec.,	Daylight
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENGTU" ... On 14th Dec.,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHEKIANG" On 15th Dec.,	Daylight
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW" ... On 15th Dec.,	Daylight
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING" ... On 15th Dec.,	8 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW" ... On 15th Dec.,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN" ... On 15th Dec.,	11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG" On 17th Dec.,	Daylight
HOIHOW, S'PORE. & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW" On 18th Dec.,	11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" On 20th Dec.,	10 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG" ... On 22nd Dec.,	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIUNGCHOW" ... On 22nd Dec.,	11 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHUSAN" ... On 26th Dec.,	10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... On 31st Dec.,	10 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 36. [4

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.
"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG to SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONG KONG	DUE TO SAIL
CHANGTE	In Port	17th December
TAIPING	7th January, 1930	14th January, 1930
CHANGTE	11th February	18th February
TAIPING	11th March	18th March

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36. [5

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.
The M.S. "DANMARK"
on or about
5th JANUARY
For
PORT SAID, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.
SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Panama" ...	18th Dec.	20th Jan.
M.S. "Java" ...	9th Jan.	12th Feb.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING.
Telephone C. 4071. Agents. [41

PRINCE LINE
AUGMENTED SERVICE
SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

"CHINESE PRINCE"	Dec. 18th
"MALAYAN PRINCE"	Jan. 1st
"ROYAL PRINCE"	Jan. 16th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.
For Freight, Passage Rates and Full Particulars, Apply to:—
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnprince. King's Building [19

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from HONG KONG:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.		To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.	
ATHOS II ...	... 17th Dec.	ANGERS ...	... 18th Dec.
D'ARTAGNAN ...	... 31st Dec.	SPHINX ...	... 1st Jan.
ANGERS ...	... 14th Jan.	G. METZINGER	... 15th Jan.
SPHINX ...	... 28th Jan.	ANDRE LEBON	... 29th Jan.
G. METZINGER	... 11th Feb.	PORTHOS ...	12th Feb.
ANDRE LEBON	... 25th Feb.	CHENONCEAUX	.. 26th Feb.
PORTHOS	... 11th Mar.	ATHOS II ...	... 12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	... 25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	... 26th Mar.

We can issue Through Tickets to EGYPT, SYRIAN PORTS, EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at PORT-SAID, or DJIBOUTI.
COMMERCIAL LINE
For DUNKIRK via PORT-SAID, ORAN, CASSABLANCA, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, (ANTWERP):
For Full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephones: C. 651 and 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. [8

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	DECEMBER 11, 1929. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)	DECEMBER 12, 1929. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)
Wladivostock	12	30.24	768.2	36	...	ESE	2	o	6	30.24	768.2	22	...	NNE	6	o
Nemuro	11	30.24	768.0	...	...	S	2	...	5	30.18	766.5	...	...	...	0	...
Hokodate	,,	30.20	767.0	...	...	WSW	1	...	,,	30.22	767.5	...	...	...	0	...
Tokio	,,	30.10	764.5	...	...	N	2	...	,,	30.22	767.5	...	...	NW	1	...
Kochi	,,	30.12	765.0	...	...	NNW	1	...	,,	30.18	766.5	...	...	...	0	...
Nagasaki	,,	30.16	766.0	...	...	N	1	...	,,	30.10	764.5	...	...	E	3	...
Kagoshima	,,	30.14	765.5	...	...	...	0	...	,,	30.08	764.0	...	...	...	0	...
Oshima	,,	30.12	765.0	...	...	N	1	...	,,	30.06	763.5	...	...	S	1	...
Naha	,,	30.12	765.0	...	..	N	1	...	,,	30.08	764.0	...	...	NE	1	...
Ishigakijima	,,	30.12	765.0	...	...	E	2	...	,,	30.02	762.5	...	...	SE	1	...
Bonin Island	,,	29.92	760.0	...	...	N	1	...	,,	29.94	760.5	...	...	WNW	1	...
Chefoo	15	30.12	765.0	46	92	...	0	o	6	30.07	763.8	44	92	NNE	2	r
Shanghai	14	30.07	763.8	61	55	SSE	1	b	,,	29.98	761.4	52	83	SSE	1	o
Gutzlaff	,,	30.13	765.3	56	69	SSE	1	b	,,	30.02	762.5	54	100	SSE	1	o
Sharp Peak	,,	30.11	764.8	68	79	N	1	o	7	29.96	761.0	64	84	...	0	b
Amoy	,,	30.05	763.2	71	71	SE	4	o	6	30.01	762.2	64	95	SE	2	b
Swatow	,,	30.05	763.2	62	95	ENE	2	b	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihoku	11	30.08	764.1	73	75	ENE	4	b	5	30.01	762.3	61	96	...	0	b
Taichu	,,	30.07	763.8	75	...	...	0	b	,,	30.04	762.9	59	...	...	0	b
Tainan	,,	30.06	763.5	79	...	W	2	b	,,	30.04	762.9	63	...	...	0	b
Koshun	,,	30.07	763.8	77	...	NE	2	b	,,	30.00	762.0	66	...	...	0	b
Pescadores	,,	30.07	763.8	73	...	NNE	4	b	,,	30.04	762.9	64	...	...	0	b
Hong Kong	14	29.98	761.5	68	78	E	4	o	6	29.95	760.7	67	88	E	3	o
Gap Rock	,,	29.97	761.2	...	...	ENE	4	o	,,	29.95	760.7	...	...	ENE	4	o
Macao	,,	29.94	760.5	70	82	ESE	4	o	,,	29.92	759.9	68	94	SE	2	o
Hoihow	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	,,	29.96	761.0	78	75	E	3	c	,,	29.94	760.5	74	90	E	1	o
Phulien	15	29.91	759.6	77	79	SSE	1	b	7	29.86	758.4	70	98	S	4	of
Tourane	,,	29.97	761.1	77	...	SE	2	b	,,	29.92	759.9	72	...	SE	4	b
Cape St. James	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.94	760.5	79	66	ESE	4	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	,,	29.89	759.3	81	76	NE	4	b	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	,,	29.86	758.4	86	61	NE	1	o	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	,,	29.82	757.5	82	67	WNW	4	o	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	,,	29.84	757.8	90	55	ESE	4	o	,,	29.89	759.3	70	94	NNE	1	b
Legaspi	,,	29.82	757.5	86	68	NE	2	b	,,	29.86	758.4	77	89	N	2	•
Calboyog	,,	29.82	757.5	82	70	N	4	o	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	,,	29.81	757.2	81	80	NW	4	o	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	,,	29.79	756.6	86	65	NE	6	o	,,	29.82	757.5	75	88	NE	4	o
Cebu	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	,,	29.79	756.6	77	96	...	0	r	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.87	758.7	76	...	ENE	2	bc
Guam	12.22	29.78	756.3	...	...	NE	4	b	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.78	756.3	...	...	ENE	4	o	5	29.84	757.8	...	...	ENE	4	o
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	29.83	757.7	78	...	NE	2	bc
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,,	29.80	756.9	81	...	ENE	2	c
Labuan	14	29.82	757.4	84	83	NE	6	b	6	29.78	756.4	78	86	NE	4	b

December 12*d.* 10*h.* 45*m.*—A feeble anticyclone is central over the Sea of Japan and a shallow depression over S.W. China.

Moderate to light, variable winds over the N. China Sea with coastal fog.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1, 69·40 inches, against an average of 82·40 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON DECEMBER 13.

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	E. or variable winds, moderate to light; generally overcast, some drizzle or mist.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, December 12.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	30.00	29.88
Temperature	68	70	71
Humidity	75	86	86
Wind—			
Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	3	2
Weather	O	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 11:69
Lowest open-air Temperature, 12:67

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

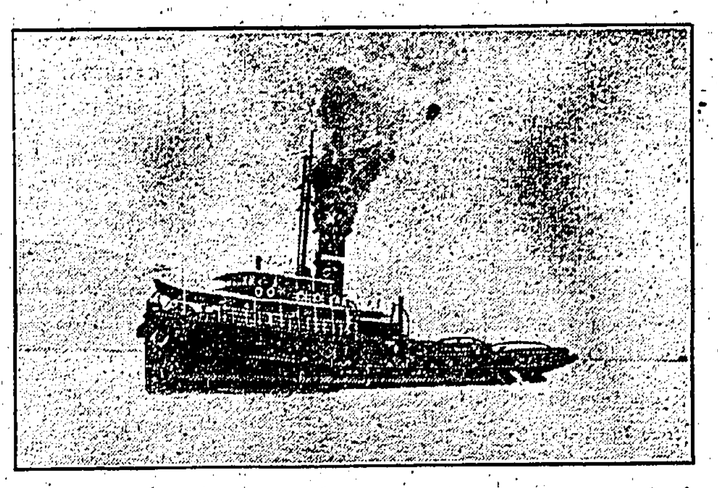
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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 13 to 19, 1929.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water Hong Kong Standard Time.	High Water Height.	Low Water Hong Kong Standard Time.	Low Water Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	13	m 6 49	5 2	m 1 5	3 0
		a 6 45	6 8	0 37	2 9
Sat.	14	m 7 54	5 1	m 1 59	2 2
		a 7 19	7 5	1 11	3 0
Sun.	15	m 8 57	4 9	m 2 46	1 5
		a 7 59	8 1	1 45	3 2
Mon.	16	m 9 59	4 5	m 3 32	0 8
		a 8 41	8 5	2 20	3 3
Tues.	17	m 11 0	4 6	m 4 17	0 4
		a 9 24	8 8	2 56	3 4
Wed.	18	m 0 2	4 5	m 5 4	0 2
		a 10 2	8 8	3 34	3 6
Thur.	19	m 1 4	4 4	m 5 54	0 2
		a 10 58	8 5	5 15	3 7

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	"KWAISANG"	Wed., 18th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"FOOSHING"	Sun., 22nd Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"WAISHING"	Wed., 25th Dec., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"SUISANG"	Wed., 18th Dec., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ...	"KUMSANG"	Wed., 1st Jan., at 7 a.m.
	"HOSANG"	Sun., 19th Jan., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ...	"NAMSANG"	Wed., 18th Dec., at 3 p.m.
	"KUTSANG"	Satur., 28th Dec., at 3 p.m.
	"YUENSANG"	Mon., 6th Jan., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 27th Dec., at 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Satur., 4th Jan., at Noon
TIENTSIN via FOOCHOW & WEI-HAI-WEI ...	"CHIPSHING"	Tues., 17th Dec., at 7 a.m.
	"CHEONGSHING"	Sun., 22nd Dec., at 7 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	6th January
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	17th January
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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

	Freight	S.S. "Ilmar"	departure 18th Dec.
	Freight	M.S. "Koenigsburg" ...	departure 24th Dec.
Express	Freight	S.S. "Isar"	departure 5th Jan., 1930
	Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	departure 11th Jan.
	Freight	S.S. "Augsburg" ...	departure 20th Jan.
Express	Freight	S.S. "Aller"	departure 31st Jan.
	Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ" ...	departure 8th Feb.
	Freight	S.S. "Schlesien"	departure 18th Feb.
Express	Freight	S.S. "Franken"	departure 1st Mar.

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Pass.	S.S.	"SAARBRUECKEN" ..	due here 21st/22nd Dec.
Freight	S.S.	"Aller"	due here 26th Dec.
Pass.	S.S.	"COBLENZ"	due here 15th Jan., 1930
Freight	S.S.	"Franken"	due here 25th Jan.
Pass.	M.S.	"FULDA"	due here 11th Feb.
Freight	S.S.	"Main"	due here 22nd Feb.
Pass.	S.S.	"Trier"	due here 12th Mar.

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TENYO MARU Thursday, 23rd Jan.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

YOKOHAMA MARU Monday, 16th Dec.
MISHIMA MARU Tuesday, 14th Jan.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HAKONE MARU Saturday, 14th Dec.
SUWA MARU Saturday, 28th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 25th Dec.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 22nd Jan.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

† TASMANIA MARU Saturday, 14th Dec.
† TOTTORI MARU Friday, 27th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU Sunday, 22nd Dec.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU Thursday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

† TAKAOKA MARU Saturday, 14th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa & Marseilles.

† DAKAR MARU Saturday, 14th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

† MURORAN MARU Sunday, 15th Dec.
† AKITA MARU Sunday, 29th Dec.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 10,700 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 21,600 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follow:—

	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
British		
Hydrangea, Swatow	110	—
Kwaisang, Tsingtao	600	1,600
Chengtu, Shanghai	560	810
Anking, Singapore	450	—
Chinhua, Canton	—	60
Soochow, Shanghai	250	800
Hinsang, Sandakan	3,090	—
Nanchang, Canton	—	80
Chipshing, Tientsin	1,820	390
Chekiang, Haiphong	1,100	800
	8,010	4,540
American		
Hanover, Mobile	70	6,850
	70	6,850
French		
Song Bo, Haiphong	230	—
	230	—
Dutch		
Utrecht, Tamsui	50	—
	50	—
Norwegian		
Havdrot, Haiphong	1,000	500
	1,000	500
Japanese		
Andes Maru, Kobe	—	4,990
Batavia Maru, Sourabaya	70	3,590
Nitto Maru, Canton	—	630
Sungshan Maru, Shanghai	70	520
Tamashima Maru, Koratsu	2,080	—
	2,220	9,730
Chinese		
Tak Hing, Macao	50	—
	50	—
Total	10,730	21,620

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	10	9
American	1	0
French	1	2
Dutch	1	3
Norwegian	3	2
Japanese	5	7
Chinese	3	2
Portuguese	0	1
Swedish	0	1
Total	24	27

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Empress of Asia is due from Manila on December 16.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia, Capt. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R., will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., *viâ* Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on December 18 (Wednesday).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

NEW O.S.K. ARRIVAL.

Arriving from Japan the new O.S.K. motor vessel Sydney Maru made her first visit to this port. She is a steel screw motor vessel of 5,300 gross tonnage, length 380 feet, beam 54.5 feet, depth of 34.2 feet. This new motor vessel has been placed on the Japan-Australia run and will sail for Manila this afternoon. She was berthed alongside the Kowloon Wharf where she was inspected by a large number of visitors yesterday.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Hydrangea (Br.) Swatow	153
Soochow (Br.) Shanghai and Swatow	93
Hinsang (Br.) Sandakan	17
Cheung On (Ch.) Shanmei	183
Total	446

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following ships were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves.—Kowloon: Lahn, Emp. of Asia, Antenor; Holt's: Changte; A.P.C.—North Point: Bithnia; Socony—Laichikok: Standard Arrow; O.S.K.: Menado Maru, Douglas Lapraik: Haiching.

Docks.—Kowloon: Venezia, Kutsang, Hang Sang, Chaksang, Tai Lee, Ping Ching; Taikoo: Kiangsu, Taiyuan, Sinkiang, Kwangchow, Seang Bee, Taishan; Cosmopolitan: Argonauta.

Buoys.—Al Changte, A3 Teucer, A4 Saarland, A5 Yokohama Maru, A6 Indus Maru, A8 Bellingham, B9 Taiyuan, A10 Tjibadak, B12 Chinhua, C14 Chung Kong, C17 New Mathilde, A24 Batavia Maru, A25 Hanover, A26 Kinsen Maru, A27 Anking, A28 Jeypore, A29 Lyeemoon, A30 Tsuruga Maru, B32 Kawng Sang, C33 Chipshing, B34 Yendai Maru, C35 Shunchih, C37 Chekiang, B38 Song Bo, C39 Prosper, C40 Hirundo, C41 Havdrot, C42 Tsang Wo, C45 Proteus, B50 Tamashima Maru, B55 Bendora.

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The m.v. Havelland (H.A.L.) left Singapore on Thursday, the 12th instant, and is due here on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 6 a.m.

ARRIVALS.

December 11.

Tai Poo Sek, French str., 1,219 tons, Capt. M. Paul, from K. C. Wan, C.M.S.N. Wharf.—Shun Cheong & Co.

Tamahima Maru, Japanese str., 1,846 tons, Capt. M. Mizutami, from Keelung, buoy No. B50.—Y.K.K.

December 12.

Andes Maru, Japanese str., 4,847 tons, Capt. Y. Miyahara, from Shanghai, buoy No. A6.—O.S.K.

Antenor, British str., 6,809 tons, Capt. A. J. Woodgett, from Liverpool *viâ* Straits, Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

Batavia Maru, Japanese str., 2,736 tons, Capt. K. Yugeta, from Sourabaya and Cebu, buoy No. A24.—O.S.K.

Bendoran, British str., 2,587 tons, Capt. J. P. Drummond, from Manila, buoy No. B36.—Gibb Livingston & Co.

Chekiang, British str., 1,313 tons, Capt. J. Pringle, from Haiphong, buoy No. C37.—B. & S.

Chipshing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Weihaiwei, buoy No. C33.—J. M. & Co.

Daifuku Maru, Japanese str., 2,257 tons, Capt. S. Kitamura, from Fukushima, from Yaumati.—M.B.K.

Ekstrand, Norwegian str., 1,245 tons, Capt. H. C. Eriksen, from Canton, Yaumati.—J. C. J. L.

Empress of Asia, British str., 8,843 tons, Capt A. J. Hailey, from Vancouver, Kowloon Wharf.—C.S.S.

Havdrot, Norwegian str., 715 tons, Capt. Erik Fiugalsen, from Haiphong, buoy No. C41.—Sang Lee & Co.

Hin Sang, British str., 1,983 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Sandakan, Yaumati.—J. M. & Co.

Kwong Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. A. D. Kelman, from Canton, buoy No B.32.—J. M. & Co.

Luchow, British str., 1,221 tons, Capt. C. Mather, from Amoy, buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Nanchang, British str., 1,488 tons, Capt. G. A. Evans, from Canton, buoy No. B23.—B. & S.

Oilreliance, British str., 3,427 tons, Capt. W. J. Owen, from Balikpapan, North Point.—A.P.C.

Paling Maru, Japanese str., 2,427 tons, Capt. K. Mineoka, from Swatow, buoy No. C43.—N.Y.K.

Sydney Maru, Japanese str., 5,436 tons, Capt. S. Nomura, from Moji, Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Takliwa, British str., 3,742 tons, Capt. W. E. Grant, from Amoy, Kowloon Wharf.—M. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES

December 12.

Antenor, for Shanghai.
Batavia Maru, for Amoy.
Bendoran, for Takao.
Chinhua, for Haihow.
Chipshing, for Canton.
Daifuku Maru, for Haiphong.
Ekstrand, for Samarinda.
Empress of Asia, for Manila.
Hai Ning, for Swatow.
Hanover, for Kobe.
Havdrot, for Canton.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kinsan Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Kwong Sang, for Swatow.
Lahn, for Singapore.
Paling, for Canton.
Shun Chih, for Saigon.
Sydney Maru, for Manila.
Tai Yuan, for Shanghai.

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Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
*"BELTANA"	—	18th Dec.	Mars., L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. &
*"ALIPORE"	5,273	19th Dec.	Straits, Colombo & B'bay. [A'werp
"MALWA"	10,980	21st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
†"KHYBER"	9,114	28th Dec. 1930	Mars., L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & [A'werp.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	4th Jan.	B'bay., Mars. & L'don.
*"LAHORE"	5,304	11th Jan. [Mars.,	L'don, Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	18th Jan.	Mars., London, B'dm. & A'werp
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	22nd Jan.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*"JEYPORE"	5,318	25th Jan. [Mars.,	L'don, Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp
"MANTUA"	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	15th Feb.	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	8th Mar. [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Mar.	Mars., L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	29th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	26th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May	Mars., L'don, B'dm. & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., B'dm. & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th June	Marseilles & London.

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Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

*"TAKLIWA"	7,936	14th Dec., 2.30 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	1st Jan.	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	3rd Jan.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	14th Jan.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	28th Jan.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	19th Feb.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	3rd Mar.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

*"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan., 1930	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"NELLORE"	6,853	31st Jan.	
"TANDA"	6,956	28th Feb.	

* Calls Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

*"JEYPORE"	5,318	13th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	21st Dec.	do.
*"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	21st Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	24th Dec. 1930	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MANTUA"	10,946	3rd Jan.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,853	7th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,128	17th Jan.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	20th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th Jan.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	31st Jan.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,006	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Feb.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	28th Feb.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	28th Mar.	S'hai., Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	5th Apr.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Apr.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	8th May	do.
"RANPURA"	16,601	23rd May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,128	5th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,954	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	31st July	S'hai., Moji, Kobe, & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	28th Aug.	do.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting tug on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

LOADING DIRECT FOR

ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIA.

m.v. "CANTON"		Loading about 10th Dec.
s.s. "CEYLON"		12th Jan., 1930

SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND VLADIVOSTOCK. Loading about

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—

GILMAN & CO., LTD., G. E. HUYGEN

Telephone 1223. Tel. Address: Gilman, Hongkong. Overseas.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

From 15th December to 5th January inclusive radiotelegrams conveying Christmas and New Year Greetings will be accepted for transmission to Canada and the United States of America. For rates and other particulars apply to the Rad otelegraph Office.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	*Dakar Maru* ...	13th Dec.
Japan & Shanghai	*Hakone Maru* ..	13th Dec.
Shanghai & Swatow	*Shantung* ..	14th Dec.
Japan	*Muroran Maru* ...	14th Dec.
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, 14th November)	*Hong Khong* ...	14th Dec.
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, 14th Nov.)	*Suisang*	15th Dec.
Straits	*Bingo Maru* ...	15th Dec.
Manila	*Empress of Asia*...	16th Dec.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 20th Nov.), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Taiyo Maru* ...	16th Dec.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 22nd Nov.), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ...	*Pres. Cleveland* ...	16th Dec.
Australia & Manila	*Aki Maru*... ...	19th Dec.
U.S.A. (Seattle, 30th Nov.), Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Madison* ...	20th Dec.
Japan & Shanghai...	*Malwa*	20th Dec.
Japan	*Manila Maru* ...	23rd Dec.
Canada (Victoria B.C., 7th December), U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Emp. of Canada*...	28th Dec.
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 29th Nov.), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ..	*Pres. Garfield* ..	28th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
		Friday, 13th,
Cebu and parcels only for Germany via Hamburg	*Suarland*	10.30 A M
Fort Bayard	*Tai Poo Seh* ...	12.30 P M
Formosa...	*Bendoran* ...	1.30 P M
Shanghai	*Antenor*	2.30 P M
Bangkok	*Hafthor*	4.30 P M
Tourane	*Chung Kong* ...	4.30 P M
		Kowloon P.O.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles — due Marseilles, 12th January 1930	*Hakone Maru* ...	Reg. 4.30 P M Let. 14th, 9.00 A M *G.P.O.* Reg. 8.45 A M Letters 9.30 A M
		Saturday, 14th,
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong & Wuchow via Pakhoi	*Chengtu*	8.30 A M
Japan & *Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 8th Jan. 1930, and *EUROPE via Siberia	*Tewer*	Reg. 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M Par. Noon Letters 1.00 P M 5.00 P M
Straits and Calcutta	*Takliwa* ...	
Amoy	*Anking*	
		Sunday, 15th,
Amoy	*Luchow*	8.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Hsuan Maru* ...	9.00 A M
Bangkok via Swatow	*Kingywan* ...	9.00 A M
		Monday, 16th,
Foochow & Woi Hai Woi Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island — due Thursday Island, 26th Dec.	*Chip Shing* ...	5.00 P M
	Changte ...	Parcels 5.00 P M Reg. 17th, 9.45 A M Letters 10.30 A M
		Tuesday, 17th,
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow...	*Haiyang* ...	1.00 P M
		Kowloon P.O.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Jan., 1930	*Athos II* ...	Reg. 1.00 P M Letters 1.00 P M *G.P.O.* Reg. 1.45 P M Letters 2.30 P M
Manila	*Pres. Cleveland* ...	4.30 P M
Swatow	*Kwai Sang* ...	5.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.



LONDON SERVICE.
†"PATROCLUS" 24th Dec., M'les., L'don., E'dam. & Glasgow.
"DIOMED" 7th Jan., M'les., L'don., E'dam. & Hamburg.
†Sails at Daylight.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"CYCLOPS" 20th Dec., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ANTILOCHUS" 20th Jan., Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE. (via KOBE & OKOHAMA)
"TALTHYBIUS" 31st Dec., Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE.
"BELLEROPHON" 23rd Dec., S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"DEMODOCUS" 27th Jan., Shanghai & Tsingtao.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO SHANGHAI
"ANTENOR" Sails 13TH DEC., 4 P.M.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital$50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up...$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £8,000,000
Silver$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors$20,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Board of Directors:
W. H. Bell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
B. D. F. Beith, Esq. — W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. — T. E. Pearce, Esq.
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B. Lander Lewis, Esq. — J. P. Warren, Esq.
Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Branches:—
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Chefoo, Colombo, Dairen, Foochow, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkew, Iloilo, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Mukden, Nagasaki, New York, Peiping, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Patani, Sungei, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yokohama.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 27th Nov., 1929. [28

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1927. [8

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $4,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
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An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.

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D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager,
28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital Gldrs. 150,000,000- (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital...Gldrs. 80,000,000- (£6,666,667.)
Reserve Fund.....Gldrs: 40,000,000- (£3,333,333.)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.*
Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Jiddah, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Pekalongan, Pematang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pemanang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.
*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

P. M. ELBERG,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 27th May, 1929. [34

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Currency.
Authorized Capital..$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital 8,664,200
Reserve Fund 850,000

Branches:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

London Bankers:—
The Lloyds Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents
In all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.
27]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:
Alor Star (Malay States), Amritsar, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cawnpore, Cebu, Colombo, Dairen, Delhi, Haiphong, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin (North Manchuria), Hong Kong, Iloilo, Ipoh, Karachi, Klang, Kobe, Kuala, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching, Madras, Manila, Medan, New York, Peping, Penang, Peshawar, Tonokah (Bhuket), Rangoon, Saigon, Semarang, Seremban, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Taiping (S.M.S.), Tanjoy, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtao, Yokohama, Zamboanga (Philippine Islands).

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE
(Incorporated in France).
Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

Head Office:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

	Frs.
Capital, fully paid-up ...	50,000,000
Special Working Capital	50,000,000
Reserves	22,319,000

Branches:
Paris, Saigon, Tourane, Thanh-hoa, Peping, Lyons, Haiphong, Quinhon, Vinh, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Marseilles, Hanoi, Hue, Pnom Penh, Tientsin.

Bankers:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:—
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest ...£1,612,047

Bankers:
The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hong Kong, Howrah, Ipoh, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Krai (Kelantan), Kuala Lipis (Pahang), Kuala, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan (Pahang), Madras, New York, Penang, Port Louis (Mauritius), Rangoon, Shanghai, Simla, Singapore, Sourabaya.

Hong Kong Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Travellers Cheques issued.
Trustee and Executorships undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1929. [29

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中華銀行

(Special authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	19,760,200.00
Reserve Fund	9,864,398.69

Head Office:—Peping.
Hong Kong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—The Guaranty Trusty Co. of New York, The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
New York Bankers:—The Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 28th June, 1927. [28

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 108,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:
Alexandria, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun (Dairen), Fengtien (Mukden), Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Honolulu, Kai Yuen, Karachi, Kobe, London, Lyons, Los Angeles, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peping, Rio de Janeiro, Rangoon, Saigon, Soerabaya, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonoseki, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinanfu, Tsingtao.
Buenos Ayres (Temporarily closed).
Vladivostock (Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 1929. [35



BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.102,000,000.00

Branches:
Bangkok, Battambang, Cantho, Canton, Djibouti, Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Hankow, Hanoi, Hong Kong, Mengtsz, Nam-Dinh, Noumea, Papeete, Peping, Pnom-Penh, Pondicherry, Quinhon, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Thanhoa, Tientsin, Tourane, Vinh, Yunnanfu.

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32

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CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

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EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 12, 1929.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	1/8⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 3/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/8⅜
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/9⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	104¾
Credits, 4 months' sight	111⅞
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	41⅛
Credits, at 60 d/s.	42⅛
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand	112⅛
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer Bank Bills, on demand	112⅛
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	75⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—	
On demand	83⅛
On Manila.—On demand...	82
On Singapore.—	
On demand	72½
On Batavia.—On demand...	101⅝
On Haiphong.—	
On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand...	nom.
On Bangkok.—	
On demand	110½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	11.43
Gold Leaf, 10 fine, per tael	—
Bar Silver, per oz.	22⅝

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one "l". The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.

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